INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 179 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA & FOLLOWERS ARRESTED

Out Of The Gloaming.

An Allahabad paper thinks that Mr. Lloyd George in his interview has kept "himself ready to trim his sails to the passing wind." That is his speciality and as an Irishman might say his sheet-anchor.

* * * *

Lord Reading himself served under three Governments in Britain and was everything to everybody. His success was phenomenal, which proves that consistency or loyalty is the virtue only of fools in this world.

* * * *

The "Leader" says the need of the hour is the 'reorganisation of the Congress under the leadership of other men" since the Mahatma is a law unto himself. Rather too late with its bright idea, for does it not know that Congress was dissolved and buried at Poona?

* * * *

The "Leader" also objects to more dictators being created in this world in the name of democracy! Tut-tut! Dictators are, the latest fashion in the world, and India must not be allowed to get old-fashioned. We are in the van of progress.

* * * *

In reply to a representation from Thayetmyo District Council for the broadening of the Rural Self-Government Act, the Burma Governor replied: "I should like to see it walking a little more steadily, before I feel justified in encouraging it to run." But who wants to run. They only want to be allowed to walk.

* * * *

The Government handwriting "expert" who helped the C.I.D. to send many a man to jail has himself been jailed, for saying that he was a Cambridge B.A. The Magistrate was rather hard on Bertrand Hardless and said the public should be "protected from the menace of self-styled and unscrupulous experts."

* * * *

The Government will have to be on the look-out for a new man who is less hard on his victims than Hardless. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson wrote that experts are made in India with the help of German originality. Mr. Hardless, however, depended on his own originality.

* * * *

Lord Meston in a recent speech said that education was dust and ashes unless it brought happiness with it. That must be the reason why they keep education from the starving Indian masses, since happiness is not their portion in this world.

* * * *

Bori Bunder says that a long interval between Federation and Provincial Autonomy may be regarded as constitutionally impossible. But they don't know Simla, which, like Napoleon, has no such word as "impossible" in its dictionary.

* * * *

"The present scale of expenditure on certain items cannot be maintained. We would most vigorously challenge the assumption that it is static" says Bori Bunder. We fear our public expenditure is too dynamic, as it rushes forward by leaps and bounds.

* * * *

But Bori Bunder is in earnest about "Reforms" and asks the Government of India, Provincial Governments and the people to make more sacrifices. The sacrifices have begun and ended with the people, and the Governments are content to let them have the credit.

* * * *

But it actually asks for reduction in military expenditure at the Centre. Horrible blasphemy! Perhaps it can be done now, however, since a "preventive war" on the Frontier is going the last word in we say the new economy, though not in the lives of the tribesmen.

* * * *

Four people were killed in a thunder storm in Germany. Even Nature weakens before the puissant Nazis, who can do greater execution than this!

* * * *

The Punjab Communal Pact has been dropped—like a hot potato we suppose. Our leaders drop so many things when they become inconvenient that the dropping of the Pact is better than the dropping of principles. and better even than dropping of bombs on the Bajauris.

Roused From Sleep at 1-30 a.m.

KASTURBA & MAHADEV ALSO TAKEN

Prayers Said And Hymns Sung Before Departure To Jail

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE) BY TELEPHONE

AHMEDABAD August 1, 2 a.m

Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturba, Mahadev Desai, Bal Kalelkar and 32 Ashramites Who Were To Follow Him in his Proposed March to Ras were Arrested at 1-35 a.m. at "Amrit Bhavan" by the Police Superintendent Under Emergency Powers.

All Have been Removed to Subarmati Jail

POLICE TOOK EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE THEY ARRESTED MAHATMA AND PARTY.

ALL TRAFFIC ON ROADS WAS CLOSED FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WERE CUT OFF.

ON ARRIVAL AT MAHATMA'S RESIDENCE, THE POLICE CLOSED ALL THE DOORS AND EXITS.

Mahatma was fast asleep when Police entered his residence. He was awakened and given twenty minutes time to prepare himself.

All the inmates immediately assembled for prayer and the famous Vaishnav Jan hymn was sung. The police in all arrested 33 persons when Mahatmaji told the Police Officer that there were three more. The Police arrested them as well.

Mr. Pride and Mr. Nadirshaw escorted Mahatma in the first van. Kasturbai and Mahadev Desai were escorted by Mr. Kaikobad in the second van. Police removed pieces of furniture from the residence.

It was raining at the time of the arrest.

ASHRAM VACATED

Gandhiji's Possible Route To Ras

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

The Ashram has almost been vacated. Charkas and other useful instruments have been given away to some institutions which promote the work of Khadi.

Mahatmaji's route to Ras has not yet been settled. After passing through the City, Gandhiji is expected to pass through, Aslali, Jotalpur, Bareja, Navagam Nadiad, Anand, Napa and Borsad.

About a thousand persons gathered at the Ashram three hours before prayer time.

BRITISH DUMPING

Germany Takes Action To Protect Cotton Spinners

TARIFF WALL RAISED

Britain To Pay 100 Per Cent. More For Exports Of Yarns

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, July 31

Import duties on cotton yarns will approximately be doubled from August 1 as a result of the protest meeting of German Cotton Spinners, at which a resolution was passed that the dumping of British yarns deprives 20,000 German workers of their employment.

LAST PRAYER AT ASHRAM

AHMEDABAD, Sabarmati, July 31.

Gandhiji's Ashram was practically vacated by this evening, only those remaining are those who are to march with Gandhiji to-morrow morning.

Gandhiji also is sleeping tonight in the Ashram.

A large crowd attended the evening prayer which was the last held in the Ashram. Addressing those assembled Gandhiji declared that for 18 years they had attempted to do service through the Ashram.

SCRAMBLE FOR JOBS

Communalism Rears Its Head Over Railway Board Seats

RESERVATION ISSUE

Hindus And Muslim M.L.As. Favour It; Europeans Oppose Same

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 31.

All Hindu and Moslem members of the Central Legislature agree that two seats should be reserved for Moslems and one for Europeans but Sir P. Sethna, Mr. Anklesaria, Sir Manubhai Mehta and European members oppose communal basis.

Other recommendations provide that the Federal Minister for Communications may convene special meetings, but not vote. The President of authority should be appointed by the Governor-General at his discretion. Ministers and members of Legislatures should be ineligible for membership, until a year after they have resigned.

A similar ban should be imposed on servants of the Crown and railway officials.

ALTERNATIVES.

The Chief Commissioner who is the head of the Railway Executive should be appointed by authority subject to the Governor-General's confirmation.

The Financial Commissioner should be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Federal Government. The Authority may appoint additional Commissioners.

The Report lays down conditions with regard to finance and places the regulation of employment generally in the hands of the authority which, however, will be required to carry out any instructions that may be laid down for representation of various communities.

The report does not deal ordinarily with railways owned by Indian States for which separate arrangements are required. It is signed by all members attending, but a number of alternative views are appended as foot notes.

"INDIAN VEGETABLES" Competition RESULTS

On Page 8

MOTOR RACING OVER ALPS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Merano July 31.—The most hazarduous motor trial in the would involving racing over 250 miles in difficult Alpine passes began shortly before the dawn, 121 cars from half a dozen countries participating. The trial will last five days with Nice as the goal.

Ceveral English women were among 56 British entries. Todays' course is a circular one over the Giovo Pass (7000 feet) and Pordol Pass back to here.

BODY-LINE BOWLING

Cricket Conference Shelves Issues

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 31.

At Lords, at a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference lasting an hour it is unofficially learned, the question of bodyline bowling was not discussed. as M. C. C. in a cable to Australia had stated that views of County Captains were being sought.

The result of the meeting will be issued later.

Bombay Move To Save Congress

A.I.C.C. Must Have Its Say On Death Sentence

Congressmen Mobilise Forces Against Ag. President's Vandalism

A very large body of Congressmen in Bombay are said to be preparing a revolt against the fiat of dissolution of all the Congress organisations in the country by Mr. Aney.

On his arrival in Bombay to-day Mr. Aney, the Acting Congress President will have to face the music of opposition against his decision to kill or bury the Congress alive.

"We must carry on the Congress and its work whether Mr. Aney wishes it or not", is the slogan of this party.

That the new party has influential support—the support of those who have courted jail several times during the last Civil Disobedience movement can be seen from the fact that amongst its leading members are:

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya,
Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

It is held that Mr. Aney has no constitutional power to dissolve the Congress—even for the time being—just by a stroke of his pen and that the majority view of Congressmen must prevail.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

With this end in view it is proposed to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and thus gauge the opinion of that body on the question.

It is understood circular notices will shortly be sent to the members of the A. I. C. C. for this purpose.

ANEY TO UNVEIL TILAK STATUE

Mr. Madhawrao Aney has wired to the Secretary Tilak Memorial Committee accepting the Committee's invitation to unveil the Statue of Lok. Tilak. He is expected in Bombay by Nagpur Mail on Tuesday morning.

ALL READY FOR BOMBING

Indian Regiments Get Marching Orders; Mohmands Also Mobilising Forces

SIMLA, July 31.

Bombing operations will commence to-morrow on Kotkai and Khaar.

A Peshawar column composed of the 1/7th Rajput Regiment, 5/10 Baluch Regiment and 3/14th Punjab Regiment with batteries, mountain artillery detachments, sappers, etc., will reach Dand today.

It has been decided not to use British (Battalion) (Gordons) for the present.

Supporting the Peshawar Brigade, there will be the Nowshera Brigade with the exception of the British battalion namely 1/11 Sikh Regiment, 3/2 Punjab Regiment and Infantry. There is no artillery at the moment with them.

The truculent attitude of the Bajauris is further exemplified by the fact that coolies in the Nawab of Dir's territory engaged in mending Dargai-Chitral Road, near the Balampat Bridge were shot from over the Panjokora River and they fled without casualties.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, yesterday interviewed the full lower Mohmand Jirga at Shabkadar and explained Government's intention to assist them against the hostile Upper Mohmands. All expressed gratitude to the Government for the help promised them and said that troops would be welcome in any part of their territory.

MOHMANDS MOBILISE.

The Maliks and Khassadars then left for their own country, in view of the reported presence of a large hostile Lashkar near Khapak Pass. The gathering of Lashkars by the Upper Mohmands continues, and messages have been sent to Safis and sections of Mohmands who live at a distance asking for assistance.

MACHINES FIRED AT.

Warning notices were dropped in Bajaur yesterday by air-craft. Machines were fired at, but returned safely. Shots were also fired at the Labour Camp on Bandagai-Zulumkot Road on the night of 29th and 30th, but no casualties occurred.—A. P.

JIRGA AT SHABKADAR

SIMLA, July 31.

Latest news from the Frontier shows that there was a Jirgah at Shabkadar yesterday at which 300 Maliks were present.

Everything is satisfactory. The Maliks expressed their great plea-

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A Smartha or Vaishnava Brahmin bride (Canarese or Telugu knowing preferred) for a Mysore Brahmin, aged 30, Manager of a firm in Bombay, monthly income Rs. 600. Apply to Mr. T. R. Sastri, Audit Department, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Bombay (1017).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Hindi knowing lady Graduate or under-graduate to act as Head Mistress for a Girl's School. Apply to Secretary, Marwari Sammelan, 175, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (1016).

Applications are invited for the following posts in Behar Sugar Works.—Manufacturing Assistant:—Graduate of a good foreign University in Sugar Technology—240—20—340. Assistant Chemist:—Graduate of good foreign University in Organic Chemistry—200—20—300. Assistant Engineer:—Graduate of a good foreign University in Engineering, preferably in Mechanical and in Sugar Engineering—200—20—300. Free quarters. Application forms may be obtained from the Industrial Corporation, Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Ahmedabad (7055).

Applications are invited for the following posts from intelligent, hard working young men to work in Behar Sugar Works possessing minimum qualification. Previous experience not needed. Manufacturing Supervisor:—Second Class Honours Graduate in Chemistry 50—5—100. Pan Man:—Matriculate with 50 p.c. total marks 30—2—50. Laboratory Assistant:—Intermediate Science, 40—2—50. Free Quarters. Apply to the Industrial Corporation, Ltd., P. O. Box 28, Ahmedabad (7060).

18. FURNITURE FOR HIRE.

For Sale—A Number of office tables in perfectly good condition from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each and other furniture. Apply General Manager, The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. (1013).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norweglar Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Have your suites tailored by an All-India 'Specialist' in tailoring. Try once and you will be highly pleased. Tailors' Depot, 172 Lohar Street, Bombay 2. (1000).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

The ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY will open an Army Class with effect from October 2nd, 1933, to prepare Mussalman students for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Students, who take admission to the Intermediate Class and are between 16 and 17 years of age will be eligible to join this Class after selection, provided that they are declared medically fit by the University Medical Officer.

A fee of Rs. 10 p.m. will be charged from each student, in addition to other usual fees. As only a limited number will be admitted to this class, intending students should apply immediately to the Registrar.

(7057).

S.S. "TANGO MARU"

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 30th July from Japan via way-ports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Manager.

Public Notices

The Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

NOTICE

The 3 Years CASH CERTIFICATES of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., will henceforth be issued at Rs. 89-8-0 (Rupees Eighty-nine and Annas Eight only) per every Rs. 100 payable after 3 Years.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, dated 1st August, 1933.
(7059).

NOTICE

On and from the first day of April, 1933, the partnership subsisting between BEYRAMJEE RUSTOMJI PATEL and FRAMROZE DHUNJISHA DHONDY, trading in the name, style and firm of Patel and Dhondy at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been DISSOLVED. The above mentioned Beyramji Rustomji Patel has retired from the partnership from the above mentioned date and the business is continued in the same name and style of Patel and Dhondy at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by the continuing partner the hereinmentioned Framroze Dhunjisha Dhondy as the Sole Proprietor of the firm, who alone is resonsible for the conduct of this business from the above mentioned date.

B. R. PATEL,
1018

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING - DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

12 RUBBER STAMPS

Copied, Urgent, Book Post, Duplicate, Cancelled, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original, Registered, Paid, Filled, for Rs. 1-10 only. Post free. Stamps of all design are made to order

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURING CO.,
133, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

KOHINOOR

CINEMA

DADAR

From 29th July to 4th August.

Featuring

BELA LUGOSI

Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 p.m.

Note in your Diary!
Chhatrapati Cinetone's
Mythological extravaganza
KURUKSHETRA
at the
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM,
from 5th August 1933
Directed and Starred by
SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO

Grand Chance

To Bombay Citizens

Showing from To-day

TOPICAL OF
FUNERAL PROCESSION OF
Sjt. BABU SEN GUPTA

Along with
MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S MASTER PRODUCTION
FAIRY OF PUNJAB
Featuring MASTER MODAK and ZUBEIDABANU
Beautiful Love Romance
Sweet Songs, etc.
TIME: 5-30, 8 & 10-30.
Krishna Cinema

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF 4 CASES HOSIERY and porcelain Insulators on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers:

By order of Mr. N. M. Setlina, Liquidator of the Merchants Co-operative Agency, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and on account and at the risk of Mr Kaikobad N. Katrak, proprietor the Katrak Hosiery Mart:

4 Cases Hosiery made by Katrak Hosiery Mart comprising woollen, cotton and silk sweaters, bonnets, drawers, undervests, childrens' combinations, necktiles, cotton and silk stockings, mufflers, etc.

By order of the party concerned:—

1500 pieces porcelain insulators.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & (C).

The CARLTON

6-30 & 10 P.M.

The picture no husband or wife should miss!

The Kiss Before The Mirror"

WITH

NANCY CARROLL
PAUL LUKAS
FRANK MORGAN

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT DRAMA!

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle: accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11,000	3 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan, Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	23rd July	29th July
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th Aug.
London ,,	8th Aug.	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sept
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

IT WILL PAY YOU

to be Agent to BIRLA MILLS for their TOWELS renowned for their designs and CHEAPNESS.

Write for terms, prices and samples to the—

SECRETARY, BIRLA MILLS,
BIRLA LINES, P.O. (Delhi).

ASSAULTING PUBLIC SERVANT

Two Under-Trials Sent To Jail

Abdul Hussain alias Shira and Dawood Budan two under trial prisoners were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for assaulting a public servant on July 26 by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

The case for the prosecution was that on July 26 the two undertrial prisoners were being led into their cell in the Esplanade Police Station when the first accused is alleged to have assaulted the police constable who was escorting him. The second accused picked up a sleeping board and struck the other constable who came on the same.

The defence was that the first accused felt giddy and sat down when the constable is alleged to have struck him in self defence the accused struck the constables.

Human Nature Runs Into Four Categories

English Artist Divides All Men Into Promoters, Producers, Developers And Distributors

The division of all human nature into four categories, each with its own mental and physical characteristics, is the task undertaken by Howard Elcock, an Englishman who has brought to the United States the results of twenty-five years of research and study. The Elcock system puts at once all men into four classes labeled: Promoters, producers, developers and distributors. Each class has its scientists, artists, good men and criminals. There is thus no question of higher or lower categories. The division is based on the supposition that people have certain unchangeable mental characteristics, just as they have fixed physical endowments, writes Diana Rice in the "New York Times".

Expanding his outline of character, Mr. Elcock enumerates fourteen physical and metal characteristics which differ for the four main categories of human nature. He thus is able to lay out a chart to which he attributes the value of an aid to the understanding of human nature and especial usefulness in cases of abnormal or criminal activity. It is because of this latter application that he has offered the results of his labors to the Police Commissioner of New York and the Warden of Sing Sing prison.

As a young illustrator on a London daily, Mr. Elcock used to amuse himself when travelling on the underground railways by studying the hands and feet of passengers whose faces were hidden behind their newspapers. When faces eventually emerged he found with a certain satisfaction that they matched the hands and feet he had been observing. After practice he discovered that in nine cases out of ten he could draw the type of hidden countenance which topped the appendages under scrutiny. Posture, droop of wrist, many other things entered into it. From this cursory observation of human types started a study that became a life work.

PROMOTERS AND PRODUCERS.

Explaining his four main types, Mr. Elcock said:

"The first or promoter type of man should not attempt to finish what he starts. He is a broadcaster, the man who has the ideas. Al Smith belongs to this type. So does President Roosevelt and the late Theodore Roosevelt, Mayor O'Brien Howard Scott, the technocrat, and the Prince of Wales are others of the first type. Military leaders are found in this category, such as the late General Leonard Wood, and Admiral Beatty. A man of this type sees everything in pictures. He hands his ideas on through slogans; it is the big sweep, the fore-ground that interests him, never the background, which is what the second or producer type studies.

"Persons of the promoter type have certain general mental and physical characteristics. Theirs is the open, frank eye, carrying voice, sudden movement. They are the 'do-it-now' men. They respond to encouragement. Their fundamental urge is to draw together, to attract; their fear is to be thought a physical coward.

"In contrast to the promoter or do-it-now man, is the second type, the producer who is a routine type, a reasoner. He is governed by ideas that come to him through words, not through big pictures which inspire the promoter. Whereas the promoter is given to over-statement, the producer is inclined to understatement. He is slower, because divided in thought. The promoter looks at things only through his own eyes, never for instance through the eyes of his wife or his associates. The producer on the other hand is willing to do both and to listen to the viewpoint of disinterested persons. This type will not be deflected in its course. It does not mind being laughed at. A man of this type is 'convinced' before he starts a piece of work, and will carry it through."

Under this producer-negotiator-reasoner heading, Mr. Elcock places such different personalities as Richard Wagner, Gandhi, Mussolini, Hitler, Oliver Wendell Holmes Charles G. Dawes.

"This type is hatchet faced and square jawed, wiry of frame, cautious in eye expression," he added "The voice has a driving quality They respond to opposition; their great desire is to finish any undertaking. They are rationalists. They fear only the unknown.

DEVELOPERS AND DISTRIBUTERS

"Persons of the first and second types are less in the public eye because they are occupied with ideas and carrying out those ideas. The third and fourth types (developers and distributers) go into the headlines. They present the results of digested ideas to the public.

When a proposition is put up to the developer, or third type, he picks it to pieces. He wants proof of its worth. He must satisfy himself that it is what its sponsors claim it to be. He is not only a researcher but an eliminator. He is disinclined to talk until he has examined all phases of a question. He likes peace and quiet in which to develop whatever he undertakes, and freedom to branch out. Continuity of thought and action, smoothness particularly in physical movements, characterize the type which is high tensioned and very possessive.

"Sigmund Freud, General Pershing, the late President Coolidge, Lindbergh and Montagu Norman, the banker, belong to the developer type. In it I would place also John D. Rockefeller, de Valera and the Kaiser. The type is angular and long of limb. In working method it follows procedure, form, pattern. An artist of this type would use a clear line in his drawings, whereas a blurred line would distinguish the fourth-type artist.

AMERICAN TYPE

"It is the fourth or distributer type which predominates in America," continued Mr. Elcock. "Men of this type usually play for time; wait for things to come to them. They want to perpetuate what they are interested in. 'Circulation,' 'multiplication,' 'expansion,' are familiar words to them, as are the phrases, 'merge in the cosmoe,' 'down to fundamentals' 'the basis of things.' Listen to a man's conversation and these recurring terms place him. Men in this category make good fight trainers, also good captains of industry. They lay down rules, but hate rules, or any discipline for themselves. They reassemble and utilize everything they gather in. They are what I call circuitous minded. If you ask an opinion of such man, he will make you wait until next day before giving it.

"Physical characteristics of this type are broad nostrils, liquid eyes, blunt features, slightly protruding mouths. Their hands are built for pressure, which is carried into their emotional life. They can bear a grudge. Herriot, Winston Churchill, Borah, Baruch, Walter Teagle belong to this evaluator type. Such persons are sturdy and hard workers, like Edison, Einstein, Arnold Bennett, Huey Long, Bob Jones, Amelia Earhart, who all come under this head.

"This fourth type loves the woods. A murderer belonging to it would hide his victim in the woods or among scattered underbrush. In contrast to criminals of the first and second type, who are quick to shoot, this man's crime is premeditated.

"With a better understanding of types, personal relations are adjusted with less confusion and less hurt to individuals involved." Mr. Elcock concluded. "I have known several couples on the verge of divorce to adjust their differences and decide against separation after a study and understanding of these types."

FOURTH JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION SRINAGAR

Real opportunity for visitors interested in Kashmir's arts, crafts and famous products of Kashmir. An attractive amusement programme has been devised. Ample facilities.

LABHU RAM,
Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.

Buy Indias Best
BHARAT
CARBON PAPERS TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND STAMP PADS
Manufactured by
BHARAT CARBON
and
RIBBON MFG. Co., Karachi.
The only Factory of its kind in India.
Supplies to the Government of India, other Provincial Governments and Indian States.
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.
Messrs. R. TRIVEDI and Co.,
25, Lalji Mansing Building
Lohar Chawl, Bombay, No. 2.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Today

Hindu—Shravan Shud 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 8, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 29, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 15m.
Sunset—7h 15m
Hightide—8-00, 19-04.
Lowtide—0-45, 3-3.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 6th August 1h 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August 9h 19m a.m.
Unveiling of the statue of the late Lok. Tilak at Chowpaty at 6-30 p.m.
His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival in Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, August 2.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Veterinary College, Parel. 47th Anniversary, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 5.

Cocoanut Day: Public holiday. Banks closed.
The s.s. "Comorin" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

USEFULNESS OF UPAKARMA—To-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Swami Omkar Sachidanand will deliver a public lecture on "Shravani Upakarma."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2-8-33.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Atlas Maru" left Moji for Bombay on July 30 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 24 via usual ports.
Steamer "Clan Morrison" left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, July 25th.
Clan Line Steamer "Clan Ronald" arrived at London on the morning of 29th instant.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ:—Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Bramha Shree Ramakrishna Sastrigal of Kalpathy (Palghat), will conduct a discourse on "Sanathana Dharma" to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the Samaj premises.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, will deliver a lecture on "Aims and Objects of the Co-operative Movement."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The White Sister." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Kiss Before the Mirror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Secret." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Draculla." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Girl Crazy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Lady and Gent." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market. Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
2-00 p.m.—Close Down. (If Relay from the Rotary Club, Close Down at 2-30 p.m.).
4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Primus Stove and How To Use It" in Gujerathi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-00 p.m.—Madam Dicse "What to Eat." News available.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—An Organ Recital By H. J. W. Miller, Esq. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay.
7-30 p.m.—Book Talk By The Bookman.
7-45 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. Light Music. Saraswati Bai with Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—B B C Orchestra.
8-00 p.m.—Time Singal from Big Ben, wich Pianoforte Recital.
8-45 p.m.—Concert by Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Talk.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY:—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, when Hari Bhakta Parayan Karhalkar Buba will perform a Hari Kirtan.

MEETING OF DHRANGADRA CITIZENS.—A general meeting of the Dhrangadra Sansthan Prajamandal, will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at Rajasthan Praja Parishad Hall in Krishna Nivas Kalbadevi Road.

DETENUE JAILED

Five months rigorous imprisonment was awarded to a Muslim Foreign detenue on Monday morning by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of his having refused to take food for seventeen days in the Byculla House of Correction.

According to the Prosecution, the Muslim, one Alarkhia Mohemad Hussein, was arrested and detained in the Byculla Prison under the Foreigners Act. Since July 6, the Muslim refused to take food and with a break of five days in the middle did not take food till July 28, when he was produced before the Magistrate for breaking the Rule No. 59 of the Prisons Act.

The accused in his statement before the Magistrate accepted his having fasted and said, "I have refused to take food as injustice was done to me. Though I am not a foreigner I have been detained."

After hearing the Jailor, the Magistrate found the Muslim guilty and sentenced him as above.

SANTA CRUZ MURDER CASE

Witnesses Relate Purchase Of Kerosene Oil, Tins And Hammer And Chisel

Further hearing, in what is known as the Santa Cruz Murder Case, was resumed on Monday at the court of the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra, when five more witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

The accused in the case is a young mechanical engineer named Rambharos Radakrishna Misra. He stands charged with the murder of his wife and two children as well as with arson and with attempting to conceal evidence.

Thokersi Bhanji was the first witness of the day. He deposed that he was a grain merchant having his shop in Hasanabad 2nd Lane. On June 19, he stated, accused had purchased five bags containing 15 maunds of charcoal at eight annas per maund. He had also bought from witness one tin kerosine oil for Rs. 2/9.

He produced in the court an entry from his diary of sale-proceeds of the day which amounted to Rs. 26, his daily average being about 15 or 16 rupees.

The servant Baboo next giving evidence, stated that some days prior to the occurrence of the fire he had taken five bags of charcoal and one tin kerosine oil to Block No. 13 of the Catholic Housing Society's Colony at Santa Cruz. He had deposited the articles in the kitchen on the first floor according to the instructions of the accused.

The next three witnesses gave evidence regarding purchase of empty tins by the accused.

HAMMER AND CHISEL.

The last witness of the day was a Bohra who is a servant at Taherally Hussainally Broachwalla, Hardware Merchant, Lohar Chawl said that the accused had bought from his shop a hammer and chisel which he identified in the court. These were sold to accused for about 10 annas at 1-30 p.m. about 1-1/2 months ago. Five or six days later, the police came to his shop bringing accused with them.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

MAHOMEDAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE

Sir Patrick Kelly Lays Foundation Stone Of School Building

Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner of Police and one of the trustees of the Abdulla Haji Dawood Mahomedan Female Orphanage, situated at Chinchpokly, laid the foundation stone of a school, inside the Orphanage compound on Monday at 5-30 p.m. Besides the trustees several other persons were present at the function.

Before laying the foundation stone of the school, the trustees inspected the repairs of the Orphange building.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF PANCHNAMA

High Court Orders Stay Of Case At Surat

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court granted a rule for the stay of a case pending at Surat, in which two police officers are involved.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Harivadan Thakore appeared for the first accused. Mr. Thakore also appeared for accused Nos. 3 and 4.

It is alleged that one Abu was murdered at Broach in January last. Two Muslims, Imam and Isab were suspected of the crime, but they denied the charge saying that at the time they were present as witnesses to a panchnama made by the railway police in a case.

FABRICATED PANCHNAMA.

During investigations the police reported that a panchnama was fabricated by Gulzar Khan Dostmahomed Khan, a Railway police Jamadar at Broach and the second accused who was a Railway police jamadar at Surat. This panchnama, which was attested by Imam and Isab was fabricated, it was alleged, to make out that the two suspected persons were not at the scene of the murder at the time.

Subsequently, Imam and Abu were put up for trial on the charge of murder at the Broach Sessions Court.

The two railway police jamadars as also Imam and Isab were charged before Surat Sessions Court for fabricating the panchnama with a view to save Isab and Imam from the consequences of the murder.

The Surat case is fixed for hearing on Tuesday, August 1st.

STAY OF CASE URGED.

Mr. Azad, in making the application for the stay of the Surat case, contended that the murder case at Broach was the main case and must be heard first, otherwise the defence of the accused would be prejudiced. The Surat case should, therefore, be stayed till the disposal of the murder case at Broach.

Their Lordships granted an interim rule for the stay of the Surat case.

OPIUM SELF-ADMINISTERED

Aged Parsi Dies In Hospital

Death due to opium poisoning, self-administered, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday morning at the the inquest held over the body of one Dhunjishah Jamshedji, an aged Parsee.

It appears that on July 19th night, the deceased who lived with his relatives in a building near the Charni Road Junction went home at 9 and after taking food went to his room and slept. After a while the deceased's brother heard snoring from his brother's room and on going up found him in an unconscious state. A doctor was immediately sent for, who advised the removal of the aged Parsee to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had taken an overdose of opium. He died in the Hospital a few hours later.

TWO FATAL DOSES.

"Death due to opium poisoning. This is a case of unfortunate misadventure." The above verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Monday morning over the body of a two and half months old Hindu child.

From the evidence it transpires that the mother and child were living with their parents at Bhuleshwar. As the child was crying, they were in the habit of administering opium to it. On July 29, at 9 a.m. the grandmother of the child administered a dose of opium, while the mother was not there. Later, the mother came and she also gave the child a dose of opium. At about three they discovered that the child was unconscious and removed the child to the hospital, where it died.

I. T. BUILDING BYE-LAWS

Not Framed On Scientific Basis, Says Chief Officer

What should be the height of buildings on Improvement Trust grounds? The Improvement Board on Monday discussed this question, but did not give a definite ruling. The question over a letter from Mr. N. H. Sethna protesting against the policy of the Improvement Trust in allowing additional storeys to buildings on the Trust's plots on Gamdevi Estate.

Mr. Sethna's main ground of complaint seems to be that the permission granted is likely to cause hardship to those lessees whose buildings are not capable without large additions and alterations of having a third floor erected over them.

The Chief Officer in his Note stated:—

I might in this connection point out that the building by-laws of the Trust Estate, have not it appears, all been framed on a very systematic or scientific basis, and in some cases the bye-law cause very great hardships to certain lessees.

Moreover in some Schemes the Trust has limited the number of floors without specifying the height. The result is that a lessee can if he so chooses put up ground and two upper floors of a height which would exceed the height of an ordinary building of a ground and 3 upper floors.

In view of the above facts it is but desirable that the case of every lessee who applies for permission to erect an additional story should be considered on its merits having regard to the special circumstances of that particular plot in relation to the buildings on adjoining plots and on other plots in that Scheme and in the neighbouring Schemes."

The Board resolved:—

That pending the final decision of the Board as regards the policy to be adopted relating to the additional storeys to be built on Trust Schemes and Estates, the Improvement Committee be requested to postpone disposal of applications, if any, for permission to construct addtional storeys not permissible under the Building Rules."

COCOANUT DAY

Post Office Holiday On Saturday

Saturday the 5th August 1933 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Cocoanut Day."

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the undermentoned combined offices, will however, remain open and work as usual.

1. Colaba.
2. Kalbadevi.
3. Masjid.
4. Mazgaon.
5. Port St. Booking Office.
6. Byculla.
7. Girgaon.
8. Malabar Hill.
9. Parel.
10. Dadar.
11. Dharavi.
12. Bandra.
13. Mahim.
14. Umarkhadi.
15. Mandvi.
16. Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

LATEST HOURS OF POSTING.

The following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English mails closing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11.0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregstered with late fee of annas 4 from 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7.00 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels upto 6.00 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3.00 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town sub offices.

UNVEILING OF TILAK STATUE

T. M. Committee Secretary's Appeal To Public

Mr. S L Silam, Secrtary, of the Tilak Memorial Committee, writes:

The Lok. Tilak Memorial Committee, Bombay requests all those Associations wishing to garland the Statute of Lok. Tilak on the 1st of August to send in the names of their representatives to the office of the committee at Dr. D D Sathaye's Room 127, Girgaum Road, Opp. Majestic Cinema not later than 10 a.m. on the 1st of August.

Special sitting accommodation will be made for those who send in their names before the time mentioned above. The representatives of each Association is requested to be present on the sands with his invitation card.

Special seating accommodation for the invitees and ladies is provided and the regulation of the same has been entrusted to the Volunteers of the Bombay Swastik League. Loud speakers will be installed in view of the huge crowd anticipated on the occasion to witness the ceremony.

A spacious rostrum for the President and speakers is erected at a height which makes it possibl to any one to have a look at it from any nook of the Beach.

SUBURBAN CENTRAL ORGANISATION

An informal meeting of the workers of the Bombay Suburban District was held at Santa Cruz on Saturday at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, to discuss the necessity of starting a suburban central organisation in order to carry on the constructive activities; such as khadi, swadeshi, Anti-untouchability etc.

A sub-committee, consisting of 11 members was appointed to draft the constitution, which will be submitted before the members of the meeting within a fortnight.

"MR. D'MELLO MUST RESIGN"

Suburban Dt. Board Members' "No" To Compromise Suggestion

Eight out of twelve members of the Bombay Suburban District Board who have demanded the resignation of Mr. Caesar D'Mello, the President of the Board met Mr. A. Master, the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, at a conference held at Bombay on Monday noon.

The conference was called by the Collector with a view to explore avenues of bringing about a compromise between the parties.

It appears that it was brought to the notice of the Collector that a majority of members of the Board had no confidence in Mr. Caesar D'Mello and that was why they demanded his resignation.

COLLECTOR'S SUGGESTION

The Collector gave a sympathetic hearing to their case and seemed to have suggested a compromise.

The members, however did not see their way to accept the compromise and reiterated their view, that they could no longer cooperate with the present President of the Board.

"Mr. Caesar D'Mello must go" seemed to be their slogan.

As a result of the Conference it is considered likely that the Collector will ask Mr. Caesar D'Mello to respect the wishes of the majority and resign forthwith.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Strathaird" with the Mails from London of July 20th arrived at Aden 7 a.m. on July 30th and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Thursday August 3.

The "Strathaird" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!

THE CAPITOL THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

"You must not! I've Made Vows!"

A love story so moving in its blend of romance and tears that it was deemed worthy of two of the screen's finest stars!

HELEN HAYES CLARK GABLE

THE White Sister

with LEWIS STONE, MAY ROBSON.

Twelve heart tugging reels!

Please be in time as the picture being of unusual length only the news reel precedes it.

TO-MORROW AT

PATHE CINEMA

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A GREAT FILM THAT STANDS IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN

THE MAN I KILLED

THE MAN I KILLED

PARAMOUNT'S GIGANTIC DRAMATIC SUCCESS AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION.

WITH

LIONEL BARRYMORE

LIONEL BARRYMORE

A VIVID REALISTIC STORY ACTED TO PERFECTION

THE CAST INCLUDES:—

NANCY CARROLL and PHILIP HOLMES

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW

TO-NIGHT

IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

GEORGE BANCROFT

IN HIS GREATEST PICTURE.

LADY AND GENT

WITH

WYNNE GIBSON

AT

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY ONLY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT'S GREATEST PICTURE

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

WITH

HELEN HAYES—GARY COOPER

Directed by FRANK BORZAGE

"It is nothing less than superb"—
—"Daily Mail."

TO BE RELEASED AT

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

POONA RACING

New Horses Who Should Make Improvement

HERITAGE SHOWS FORM

Saifuldowla's Amazing Bid For Victory

(By "Trespasser")

The Poona Racing Season opened on Saturday, but the weather marred what should have been an exciting afternoon's sport. The Bombay contingent helped to swell the attendance otherwise the course would have presented a deserted appearance. Seventy-five first class, about 160 second, and 350 third class passengers, braved the element to witness the opening of the season by the race specials.

The executive were not very keen on holding the meeting because the course was hardly fit for racing. Even with the false railings attached the track was ploughed up, and this is likely to have a damaging effect when the sun reappears after a long absence.

Out of deference to the Viceroy's wishes the meeting was held and everybody is thankful that no accidents occurred. At present Poona has a surfeit of jockeys. J. Munro, Blyth, Forsyth, Northmore, Graham, Dillon, B. McQuade are the additions to the old brigade.

LEADING TRAINER

W. Evans who was one of the greatest jockeys that India has ever seen is now likely to shine as a leading trainer. After a successful season down south, he started the ball rolling with two winners in Lady Friarsdale and Galactic on Saturday. Many owners are anxious to engage his services, and by the time the Bombay season arrives Billy Evans will have few boxes vacant in his yard. His son W. J. Evans is the promising lightweight, who has inherited his father's ability as a jockey.

Cartoon, the winner of the Nursery Plate for Indian-Breds, is a three year old colt of the range, by that champion sire Own Roe owned in his racing days by the late Mr. R. H. Gahagar. The distance and the going were against Dry Sand, who made up a lot of ground in the straight but could not overtake Cartoon. Honeysuckle showed good speed in the early stages, and should be noted when the conditions are more suitable.

Molly King's dash from the barrier enabled her to keep Rustom at bay when the race took a serious turn. The latter has been most unlucky. Right throughout the Bombay Season he played the role of runner up, but he is certain to find consolation ere long. Wurud Pasha and Punja's will also be heard of shortly.

STAYING FILLY

Lady Friarsdale, the winner of the Beginners Plate (Div. I) is a powerfully built Australian filly. She should do even better over a longer journey. Phillip Sydney is another well bred colt, who should make amends when properly keyed up.

SUPERIOR CLASS

The way in which Mountgarret trounced the opposition in the Beginners' Plate (Div. II), marks the Kolhapur gelding to be of a superior class, and his transfer should not be long delayed. Johnnie Walker and Oratorio must be made a note of.

Heritage tipped for a place by "Senex" in the "Chronicle" showed a glimpse of his true English form when winning the Epsom Plate. If this temperamental son of Legatee takes kindly to the climate, he should soon be among the top notchers. Custodian was sweating profusely but ran quite well to place second. The run should bring him on. The son of Knight of the Garter is bred to stay and will do better over a distance of ground. Crusty was in the van most of the way. He is bound to pick up a race shortly.

De Beers II found the softgoing to his liking and at one moment looked a great danger to Galactic, the favourite. Insomnia was in front for 6 furlongs. This son of Hot Night should be placed to win a sprint.

LIKED THE MUD

Blue Funnel who likes the mud ran true to his Bombay form. Saifuldowla was second last at the turn, and made a surprising bid for victory when the odds were against him. Mr. Talib's grey has recovered his old form, which is likely to earn him many brackets unless the handicapper is unkind.

Old Funny Face also revealed his old dash, which means that the youngsters will have to beware.

Had Bowley timed his effort a little earlier Mutashar would have beaten Yanoos in the Heliopolis Plate (Div. I). Make a note of Jaibala and Aktoom, who are fit and well.

Billy Boy won like a true stayer and is a type likely to improve. Adil Beg received poor assistance from the saddle, otherwise he would have been nearer to the winner than fourth.

Jimmy Robinson, who did not like the state of the going, was seen inspecting the course with the aid of his umbrella. The veteran trainer may show his hand next week if the weather is kind.

REFLECTIONS

F. PERRY. . .

CLERK IN MASK COMES TO GRIEF

"Semi-Lunatic" Attempt To Blackmail 17-Year-Old Girl Lands Him In Police Court

"A silly, semi-lunatic sort of thing" was the description applied by the Commissioner at Birmingham Assizes to the action of Edwin Yelland, 21, clerk, who pleaded guilty to having uttered letters demanding money with menaces from a 17-year-old girl, who was described as "Miss X," says "News of the World."

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, prosecuting, related that Yelland and the girl had been employed at the same place. There was no particular friendship between them, and up to the time the girl received the letters complained of no correspondence of any kind had passed.

There was no suggestion that Yelland was courting the girl and there was nothing against her character.

In June last "Miss X" received the following letter:—

You think you are a wonderfully clever girl, don't you, who can be a daughter like an angel at home. Well, I am going to tell you something. Some time ago you did me a dirty turn and made me look small.

Well, I am going to make you pay for it. I knew what you did that you never want your parents to know of. I know all your carryings on. Well, I have followed you about for weeks now, and what I have seen would fill the newspapers, and wouldn't your Mum and Dad shocked if they knew all about their innocent daughter. But the best part of the lot is the photos I have taken of you with fellows. Some of them are hot.

Well, you made me look small, and now I am going to make you look small. I want to know how much it is worth for me to keep my mouth shut and burn the photos I have taken. Do you know what I can and will do. I will write to all your neighbours and friends telling them things about you, and when they see the photo of you looking like a prostitute, well, you will have a nice time. If you don't want this to happen you will have to pay me to keep my mouth shut.

The letter concluded with a suggestion that the girl should insert an advertisement in a newspaper stating what price she was prepared to pay.

Miss X." added Mr. Jenkins, was very upset by the letter, and after speaking to her mother she reported the matter to the police.

Acting on police instructions an advertisement was inserted "It is worth £3." Subsequently another letter was received by the girl with certain instructions.

POLICE TRAP.

She was to put the £3 in an envelope, walk along Colmorerow with it in her hand, board a tramcar to Hockley, go to a picture-house and later walk back to town. She would be approached by some-one who would say "Photos," to whom she was to hand the envelope with the money.

The girl, continued counsel, was approached by Yelland in Great Hampton-street. He had his cap pulled over his face, a handkerchief across the lower part of the face, and his coat collar was turned up. He said "Photos," and the envelops was handed to him. He was then arrested by the police.

Mr. Layton, for Yelland, invited the Commissioner to take the view that this was a foolish act. It was not a carefully-thought-out crime, but rather an immature school-boy action. It was not a desire for money that made him do it.

Yelland knew the girl was of perfectly good character and that there were no photographs. The whole matter apparently had its origin in cheap fiction.

The Commissioner observed that he came to the conclusion this was a silly, semi-lunatic sort of thing, and it was difficult to treat it seriously. The letter written by Yelland was that of a man who had intoxicated himself with detective fiction or something of that sort. The whole thing was stupid.

Yelland had been given an excellent character, and he would be bound over for 12 months.

DAVIS CUP GOES TO BRITAIN

Perry Defeats Merlin In Gruelling Match

AUTEUIL, July 30.

Britain has won the Davis Cup.

In the challenge round Cochet beat Austin 5—7, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4 and Perry beat Merlin 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Austin had already beaten Merlin and Perry had beaten Cochet, so that the title now goes to Britain.

Learning from lessons of physical collapses against Perry, Cochet husbanded his resources with the greatest generalship. Austin secured the first set with passing shots. The second saw the old time Cochet angling volleys and killing tosses. Austin recovered finely in the third set, but in the fourth Cochet pinned Austin to the back line, volleyed superbly and made a great recovery after trailing 1—3. Austin led 4—2 in the fifth set, but Cochet was wonderful in smashing lobs. Austin mistakenly libbed too much in the fourth and fifth sets. He lacked initiative, and was compelled to play to Cochet's tune.

AMUSING INCIDENT

There was an amusing incident while the Davis Cup was being presented. The bowl of the cup became detached from the foot as it was being raised, and the trophy was intwo pieces. It had to be placed on a pedestal instead of being handed to the British non-play captain. In default of the cup, a tray was handed to the British captain.

MERLIN FIGHTS BACK

Perry's victory sent the Davis Cup to England for the first time since 1912. Merlin played an inspired game and raised the Parisians to fever pitch when serving forcefully, rushing to the net or volleying wonderfully, he captured the first set and held Perry through a gruelling second set and finaly drew Perry back from a 4—1 lead in the fourth set to draw level at 4—4.

Th second set virtually decided the contest Merlin who was still very strong led 3—1, 3—3 3—4 5—4, Perry forcing Merlin to sprint, ultimately prevailed and held the initiative.

Both showed signs of tense anxiety on a most important occasion when the eyes of the world were on them. The French spectators urged Merlin, but Perry stood firm and won the final set mostly with flashing placings across the Court.—Reuter.

Bangalore:—The Mysore Silk Association, through itspresident, Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, has made a strong representation to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, for protection to the Silk Industry under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

HEAVY RAIN IN CITY

Fort Area Gets Nearly 5 Inches During Last 24 Hours

Real monsoon weather has prevailed in Bombay during the past three days.

On Sunday there was a continuous downpour, the Fort area, as usual getting the heaviest drenching. Nearly 5 inches of rain fell in this area during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Monday morning.

The total fall is now only 13 inches behind that of last year for the same period in 1932. Colaba is still 21 inches in defect as compared with 1932 and J J. Hospital 21 inches roughly.

Actual Figures.—

Colaba Point	4.80	24.42	45.92
Fort	6.40	39.42	52.66
J.J. Hospital	4.40	28.98	50.46

SHOWMAN POSES AS PEER'S SON

Ticket-Of-Leave Man Deceives Young Woman By His Stories

Frauds committed by an elderly showman who posed as the son of a peer and the heir to a fortune were described at the Old Bailey when Alred Bray, 69, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for obtaining food and money by false pretences, writes "News of the World."

According to Mr. G. G. Raphael, who prosecuted, Bray had posed as the advance manager of a well-known circus. He also represented that a big firm of solicitors was obtaining a legacy left him by an aunt. On the strength of these representations he got food and lodgings for six weeks from a woman living in Lambeth.

He also got money by pretending that he was appointing managers to a novelty show.

Det.-sergt. Hatton told the Court that Bray had ten previous convictions for fraud. In 1911 he was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' penal servitude, and in 1927, at East Sussex, to five years' penal servitude.

EMPLOYED BY "PRINCE."

He was released on licence from the last sentence in October, 1930, and shortly afterwards he was employed by a man known as Prince Zulamkah in a show known as "Savage Africa." For a period of 1931 he travelled the country with side-shows of a well-known circus. He then went to Manchester, where he committed two cases of fraud.

In 1931, while he was lodging at Lambeth, he brought a young woman there as his wife. She was only 20 when he met her a few months before and he posed to her as a widower. He had, in fact a wife and two children at Salisbury whom he had not supported for ten years.

He told the young woman that he was going to America with a show of his own, and that a fortune had been left him. He courted her and proposed marriage, to which she agreed.

She believed his story of the fortune, and under the promise of marriage he became intimate with her and a child was born.

He obtained food and lodging from her mother—a poor woman—telling her the same story of his mythical wealth, and got £7 from her under the pretext that it was required for legal charges.

Her son, who was in India, asked her to wire him £7. Ignorant of the procedure, she spoke to Bray, who offered to send the money for her. He was given £8, but the son never got the money.

SOBS IN DOCK

He also pretended that he had an uncle who was a director of the Bank of Montreal, and that he was the son of a peer who had, left him a large amount of money. Inquiries of the solicitors acting for the dead peer's estate revealed that nothing was known of Bray.

Judge Whiteley, K.C., asked how Bray had managed to evade arrest for two years.

Sergt Hatton replied that Bray had travelled about from place to place. He had slept in Church Army and Salvation Army hostels, and it was difficult to locate him.

Miss Venetia Stephenson, for the defence, pleaded that Bray had had to give up his work for Prince Zulamkah because he was frightened his employer would discover that he was on ticket-of-leave and had to report to the police.

While Bray was being sentenced he trembled in the dock and began to cry.

Five Inches Rain In Bombay

Strong Monsoon In Peninsula Eight Inches In Mahableshwar ! All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 31.

The Bay depression off the Orissa Circars coast is centred this morning about one hundred miles to South-East of Gopalpur. It is likely to move north-westwards. The monsoon has been strong in the Peninsula, Lower Burma, East and North Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central India, South-West Punjab, Kashmir and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Mergui and Tavoy four inches; Amherst and Gwa three; Rangoon and Diamond Rangoon and Diamond Island Island two; Hazaribagh one; Calcutta and Burdwan three-quarters; Balasore and Chaibasa a half; Mussooree two; Akola and Khandwa one; Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Nagpur three-quarters; Sialkot and Baroda three; Rawalpindi and Murree two; Kotah one and a half; Dharampor, Bikaner and Jhalrapatan one; Ambala, Simla, Delhi and Lyallpur a half; Srinagar a quarter; Mahabaleshwar eight; Khandala seven; Bombay five; Masulipatam four; Mercara three; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Vazigapatam and Calingapatam two; Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Hanamkonda, Mangalore and Gopalpur one and a half; and Marmagoa, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Kurnool and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue strong generally in the Peninsula and Lower Burma and active in Kumaon Hills and East and North Punjab; and rainfall will increase in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, West Central India, South Rajputana and Gujarat. Scattered falls of rain will also occur in South Bengal, Lower Sind, Kashmir and along North-West Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Kanara Konkan, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Central Provinces and Lower Burma during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 31.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 31-7-33. Colaba Point 4.80 in.; Fort 6.40 in.; J. J. Hospital 4.40 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 4.20 in.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 24.42 in.; Fort 39.42 in.; J. J. Hospital 28.98 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 27.45 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932. Colaba Point 45.92 in.; Fort 52.66 in.; J. J. Hospital 50.46 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931. Colaba Point 53.58 in.; Fort 58.74 in.; J. J. Hospital 53.95 in.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-7-1933:—

Charge of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —00.2 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.6 degrees (5.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.6 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 281 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust [illegible] of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy ey. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.80 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 27.27 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

CAS-PHEN-MINT

CASTROL OIL CONCENTRATED 1⅓ gr. | AGAR-AGAR 1⅓ gr. | PUREST & BEST PHENOLPHTHALEIN 1 gr. | SWEETENED CHOCOLATE q.s. | BEST AMERICAN PEPPERMINT ⅛ gr.

CORRECTS CONSTIPATION COMPLEXION

A PACKET OF 3 MINTS COSTS ONE ANNA ONLY
A CARTOONED BOTTLE OF 40 MINTS COSTS 12 ANNAS ONLY
STOCKED BY ALL PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTS & STORES
(Sole Selling Organisation for India.)
PARAGON PRODUCTS (PROPRIETARY DRUGS) CO.
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC GOLD BANGLES
(Substitute for real gold)
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Rs. 4 a pair. Catalogue free.
The Scientific Gold Bangles Co., Ltd.
43 Byragimatam St. Madras.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Safe for Children's Coughs

● Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gets quick results without the use of narcotics. It soothes inflamed membranes almost at once, yet is absolutely safe for children as well as adults. Pleasant tasting, economical, and sure to bring relief... Keep a bottle handy.

CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., INC.
NEW YORK U. S. A. ST. LOUIS

Chamberlain's COUGH REMEDY

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Single-Movement Health Culture.

Abplanalp System Of Trunk Gymnastics

(By C. R. Narayanaswami, Dewan House, Saidapet, Madras.)

A letter from me on the above subject appeared in the Madras news-papers towards the end of last month and I have had a large number of enquiries from all parts of India asking for particulars of the theory of the System and requesting me to give some idea of the results in places where it has been extensively tried. I think I cannot do better than give some extracts from opinions expressed by prominent Medical men in the West on the system after exhaustive trials.

One of the many Harley Street Specialists endorsing this System Dr. ..... M. D London, writes:

"I have had experience of Mr. Abplanalp's system of exercises for several years, both personally and through patients I have sent to him. Its unique features are three:

Firstly, that by a simple, ingenious apparatus all the limbs and muscles of the body are welded into a complete unity. In this way the body is exercised as a harmonious whole under the easiest possible conditions in perfect integration and co-ordination.

Secondly, that the exercises are so timed that the Heart's action is reinforced by each contraction of the systemic muscular system and of the Diaphragm and Intercostal Muscles. The circulation and aeration of the blood is markedly improved and excretion of toxic material through the skin is also greatly increased.

Thirdly, that the gradually increased work is graded minutely and accurately from the gentlest of exercise to extremely hard work such as can only be done by the strongest; and that the whole work is performed throughout in a recumbent position: in this way even the feeblest are able to go in for full beneficial exercise, and the performance of all the muscular work on one's back also means the smallest demand on the Heart, thereby limiting the strain upon it to an absolute minimum.

There is, as far as I know, no other system of exercises which is so accurately based on physiological and medical principles or in which so much care is taken to avoid any strain on the heart and yet to increase to the maximum the natural elimination of waste products during the course of work. To those whose 'too solid' flesh has become a nightmare, the repayment is ample. In most really fat women and men, half a pound to a pound in weight is lost daily. Its benefits are very great and can be enjoyed by those of any age or of either sex without fear of exhaustion on the one hand or of building up unsightly and enormous muscles on the other.

In devising this System, the inventor has shown great ingenuity and a very sound knowledge of the action of the body physiologically and chemically when under strain. The results he obtains fully justify the claims he makes."

BASIS PRINCIPLES.

A large number of eminent medical men of many countries have written equally enthusiastically about the system, also prominent men in all walks of life; but considerations of space forbid any further letters being quoted. The system is based on a wide knowledge of the science of Physiology, Hygiene and Medicine. It is in essence a concentrated form of exercise producing the necessary physiological and therapeutic effect in five to ten minutes daily. Some of the unique and scientific principles on which the system is based are: (1) The greatest simplicity possible: (2) all muscles working at the same time whilst body rests most comfortably on the back: (3) absolute individual resistance (momentum of own legs); (4) exercising the body as a physiological whole in perfect unity and harmony; and (5) exercises being carried out in a recumbent position only, thus obviating any question of undue heart strain.

Results in a few weeks are: (a) the circulation wonderfully improved, (b) mind and body thoroughly invigorated and (c) the figure becomes symmetrical and beautiful.

None should be too weak or too old to practise these exercises and profit thereby to the highest degree. By the daily purifying and strengthening of the system in the Abplanalp way, re-vivification is attained in a natural though apparently miraculous manner. By taking only five minutets' simple and pleasant precaution daily, disorders of the blood, indigestion and constipation are avoided. The complexion improves, the eyes brighten, the whole system is cleared of poisonous matter, and the blood circulates freely giving tone and vitality to mind and body. The early morning lethargy will go, sluggish livers get active again, general stamina is wonderfully improved and the true glow of health, a firm skin, and alert appearance and the disappearance of saggings and wrinkles result.

Mr. Abplanalp himself writes, "The correct use of the Apparatus has to be learned and approached by stages. This requires, in every case, some time. The preliminary training has to be successfully completed in from two to six weeks' time, and I do not despatch the apparatus till it is accomplished."

I shall be glad to send a detailed description of the preliminary movement to any of your readers on application with a stamped addressed envelope for reply. It takes only a very short time, starting from ten seconds and increasing gradually to from half to one minute, once or twice a day. Twice a day will be ideal.

I shall be glad to hear from any philanthropist who could endow a modest amount for the founding of an institute in India.

INDIGESTION

Indigestion or dyspepsia is one of the most common afflictions of the human family. It is a name which is commonly used to describe a certain group of abdominal symptoms—pain in the stomach, gas nausea and vomiting. Headache constipation and a feeling of depression are other symptoms which are often added to the previous group.

The causes of this condition are many. In the first place, the cause may lie outside of the addomen altogether. In such cases, indigestion may be a symptom of a general disease like tuberculosis or again it may result from a local condition, such as eye strain or infected head sinuses.

Other causes are abnormal conditions of abdominal organs other than the stomach itself. Disease of the gall bladder, or of the appendix may be responsible for the occurrence of the group of symptoms popularly known as indigestion.

Lastly, the cause may lie in the stomach itself. Too much food, the wrong kinds of food, overindulgences in some particular food and hurried eating are but some of the common dietetic causes which directly affect the stomach and incite it to rebel.

It is obvious then that no single remedy can cure all cases of indigestion. The first rule of proper treatment is to remove the cause. When there are so many possible causes, the treatment must vary from case to case, depending upon what is the cause in the particular case to be treated.

If it is found that the condition is due to faulty habits of eating these must be corrected. Food should be eaten slowly and quietly. Those who suffer from indigestion are often the victims of hurried and worried lives. A variety of plain foods should be eaten. In general, greasy and poorly cooked foods are difficult to digest. If constipation is present it can be overcome by habit diet and exercise.

It is dangerous to dose with medicine because these will not remove the cause. The condition will likely recur and become more firmly rooted and so more difficult to correct at a later date. Again, indiscriminate dosing may mean delay in securing treatment at the only time when proper treatment can cure.

Indigestion should be looked upon as a warning that something needs attention and the sooner proper treatment is secured the better it is for the future welfare of the victim of indigestion.

NATURAL PREVENTION

Repeated Inoculations, Far From Affording Immunity To Body Lead To Weakening Of Vital Resistance To Infection

(By K. L. Sarma, Author of "Practical Nature Cure," etc.)

When first the living body is dosed—by way of the skin—with a regulation dose of the putrid stuff called vaccine, Life shows its active displeasure and disapproval of the satanic ritual, by fever and an eruption; this eruption is sometimes 'generalised', as the medical phrase is; there are outbreaks of nasty matter on a much wider area of skin than the site of injury.

The Nature-Healer does not bother to contest the claim that vaccination may confer a very temporary immunity in many cases. But he will point out that the defenders of vaccination, who call it a "triumph of science," now freely admit that Jenner's claim, of life long immunity by a single act of fouling the flesh, is hopelessly false. They now advocate repeated vaccination, until the life ceases to react, as it does on the first occasion. This will happen only if the blood and flesh are fully saturated with hellish stuff, conceived in folly, and manufactured in sin. What is this saturation, if not a complete paralysis of life's most precious power—the power to react against and expel poison?

Those pro-vaccinists, who do not go so far as to advocate saturation, are not worth considering at all. For admittedly a man can be vaccinated many times over: with the same vital reactions as at first. Thus vaccination does not protect against itself. But the claim for vaccination is based on the notion that once a man has small-pox, he is immune from it afterwards, and that vaccination is a mild and regulated small-pox. So it follows that vaccination does not really protect from small-pox, until the vital force is so far weakened, as not to react to further vaccinations.

IMMUNITY CLAIM EXAMINED.

What does this so-called immunity really amount to? To understand this, we must remember the teaching of the Nature-School on the nature and cause of disease, and its implications. All disease is the natural outcome of bodily encumbrance,—of the detestation that Life has for pathogenic substance. Where the encumbrance is light, then diseases of the first stage—acute ones—are alone possible. Where the encumbrance is of medium severity those of the second stage—chronic ones—are inevitable. When the encumbrance is far advanced, diseases of the third or destructive stage are certain to come. Thus there are three clearly defined levels of health or ill-health—of constitutional goodness or badness—corresponding to three definite grades of encumbrance.

An addition of fresh pathogen—either in one single, or many repeated, doses—is therefore a process of degeneration—of a fall in the level of health. No sensible human being, whose mind is free to think for himself, can help perceiving this truth. Only those whose minds are hypnotised by and perverted the pseudo-scientific teachings of allopathy can fail to see this. Vaccination and otheh moles of inoculating the body with disease-cultures are thus sheer aggravation of the existing encumbrance, and therefore have the necessary and direct effect of worsening the constitution—weakening the resistance to infection, or whatever else the power that makes for health may be called.

VITAL RESISTANCE WEAKENS.

How then, if at all, does this blood-poisoning affect the susceptibility of the body to disease? No doubt it has some effect. But the effect is certainly not what the medical theorists describe it to be. These simple-minded folk would have us believe that this wilful poisoning is beneficial by rousing the vital force to act in self-defence; they say that in the course of defence certain "antibodies" are manufactured, which serve as a sort of ammunition in the 'fight against infection.' They imagine that there is a kind of militarism on the part of life. No doubt there is a self-defence; but this defence becomes steadily weaker and weaker with every fresh dose of the vile poison, and finally the life gives up the effort to defend itself. The militaristic explanation is pure fancy—not based on a scrap of evidence.

On the other hand we have the proof of analogy, in support of our explanation. What happens when a man repeatedly assaults his inside with tobacco-smoke, alcohol or the like? Does the life in these cases manufacture anti-bodies against the poison? The vital resistance to these poisons is usually keen and vehement at first: but it weakens steadily, until the man is able to do violence to Life with a seeming impunity. Does nicotine or alcohol change its nature and become a sort of nectar? Does it cease to be poison? What has happened is, the Will to Health has been snubbed, and has abdicated, so far.

The same thing happens in a case of repeated vaccinations or inoculations. The vital resistance—the Will to Health—is weakend and finally overcome; that is all; so no efforts to eliminate the poison by disease-processes are made. There are no anti-bodies at all. The victim of medical folly is no more immune now, than at first, he has simply lost his vital resistance to poison: that is all.

LIGHT OF NATURE-CURE.

Nature-Cure philosophy lights up this question as nothing else can. So we learn from it that there are two kinds of immunity from each particular disease, namely a real and a false immunity. Taking the case of small-pox or any other acute disease, we see that a man may escape getting the disease, either because he is too healthy to get it, or too sick to get it. For example a man of abstemious habits is easily immune in an epidemic, because he is healthier than the average. So too a man who is deeply tainted with syphilis escapes; but that is because his vital force is too weak for the cleaning process which small-pox is.

Let us get this clear. There are three levels of health—or ill-health—and at each level, only certain diseases are possible, and not others; this may be loosely described as an immunity to the latter; thus persons on the highest level of health are immune from all except purely acute and therefore safe and beneficent illnesses: those on the middle level are immune from diseases of the lowest level; they are also very little likely to get an acute illness; but it is rather a disability than an immunity; those on the lowest level are likewise disabled from getting diseases of the higher levels: it is ridiculous to describe them as immune from those diseases.

And every addition to the pathogenic matter in the body tends to move the person down from a higher to a lower level of health; vaccination does this; one who is immune from fatal forms of small-pox, being on the highest level of health, will become liable to such, if he fails to a lower level by vaccination and will be disabled from getting small-pox, if, by saturation with vaccine or otherwise, he falls to the lowest level.

If we must use the term 'immunity' in the way the doctors do, then we must say that vaccination gives immunity by making the person liable to worse diseases. And they call this "protection!"

CONSEQUENCES OF UNNATURAL PREVENTIVES.

In regard to vaccination, evidence has already been piled mountain-high, to bring home to us the truth that this medical fad is the opposite of harmless. In 1896 a Royal Commission on Vaccination began its work and reported after seven years. There was a majority and a minority report; both made it perfectly plain that the medical claim, that vaccination is safe, is a lie. And these reports resulted eventually in the introduction of what is known as the conscience-clause. But Indians are not supposed to have a conscience.

Ever since that time, evidence has been accumulating; the regular allopath as a rule fights shy of this aspect of this question. Some medicos have even gone so far as to suppress the fact of vaccination in the death-certificates, where the mention of it would be unfavourable to vaccination.

On the top of all this, there are the recent cases of sleeping sickness—called by some lengthy, learned name. In Holland the doctors were honest enough to look the fact in the face, and by their advice, compulsory vaccination was suspended there.

WHAT THEY DID IN ENGLAND.

The Englishman seems to be gifted with the faculty of doing evil to others, without ceasing to believe in his own innocence. The doctor-officials of England looked at this problem through the eyes of 'prestige' and class-interest. They would never consent to forego the power to compel the layman to do as they please; not satisfied with compulsory vaccination, they are pregaring to forge more fetters on the freedom of the people.

An official committee was appointed to look into the question of sleeping sickness by vaccination; but the tyrants met and deliberated in secret; they took many years over it and at length gave in a report, which can only be described as an attempt to save the credit of vaccination, that is, their own prestige and power. Admitting as they do, that vaccination has often resulted in death, they evade the issue and seek to retain compulsion by modifying the method.

But even this has not availed to put an end to these fatalities; persons, young and old, are still dying from vaccination, caused sleeping sickness and they are being reported in the Vaccination Inquirer.

It is difficult to believe in the honesty of British medical men, under these circumstances. Perhaps their defence may be that they are able to believe whatever their self-interest dictates, on account of their extreme dullness.

But it must not be thought that the objectors to vaccination are all "laymen." Doctors of great eminence, like Dr. Creighton the great epidemiologist, Dr. Cruikshank, Dr. Hadwen and others, have condemned the practice, chiefly because it is unnatural and dangerous.

The case of adherents of Nature-Cure against compulsory vaccination and sero-therapy is unassailable. Every one has a right to follow Nature-Cure and to boycott allopathy, if he be convinced that that is right; but Nature-Cure and these medical methods are irreconcilable.

Let there be freedom for all to choose. It is barbarous for the State to enforce medical prescriptions. It is extremely loose thinking that assumes the right of the State to enforce vaccination or inoculation: for vaccination is claimed to protect only him that takes it; the vaccinated can carry infection to others even better than the unvaccinated; so my vaccination is not necessary to protect my neighbour; he must himself take it, in order to be immune; such is the medical teaching, and even if this be taken to be correct, there is no case for compulsion.

SEROTHERAPY.

The method called serotherapy is on the same footing. It is also a dangerous and unnatural practice.

Very recently in Germany a whole school of children in Lubeck was inoculated with Prof. Calmetter's serum for tuberculosis, with very disastrous results: a considerable number died, and the rest suffered terribly. The parents prosecuted the doctors responsible for the tragedy, and the court, in spite of the efforts of the medical profession, and its own desire to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, had to convict them of culpable negligence. The law may call it culpable negligence, but common sense will call it by a worse name,—trafficking in human life and health for the sake of personal gain.

The law ought to be made particularly severe against those doctors, who betray their trust. No doctor ought to hold any position of authority, in the public health department; this must be run by laymen. For it is clear that doctors have not discharged their duties with the prudence and self-restraint that is needed. They have shown themselves maniacally zealous for methods that have been shown to be grievously wrong; their temper leads them to commit outrages against Nature, without the least forethought. At the least they must plead guilty of the charge of premature acceptance of pleausible theories, which on further investigation prove to be false and misleading. The lay public is already sufficiently at their mercy, on account of their pretensions to special knowledge and skill. To entrust to them political power also is to make a Hell of this earth.

The worst is still to be said. A doctor as such has a penchant for everything unnatural, provided it is something he does not understand; his want of knowledge he supplies by faith—almost always Satanically inspired.

Mental Hygiene

Prague Clinic Under Dr. Matthew Brandejs Sets Notable Example In Humaner Treatment Of Mentally Defective

In order to describe the new humanitarian movement in the care and treatment of the mentally defective in Czechoslovakia, it is necessary to describe the work of its promoter, Dr. Matthew Brandejs, the superintendent of St. Catherine's Hospital for Mental Cases at Prague. In a quiet, unassuming manner this pioneer has been introducing reform upon reform. His most recent work has been the introduction of psychiatric social work and the organization of a mental hygiene clinic. In recognition of this pioneering work, he has recently been elected a member of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, writes Georgianne Horock, D. Ph. in "The Central European Observer."

ORIGIN OF MOVEMENT.

Because of its newness, it is necessary to briefly explain this world movement for mental hygiene which has as its aim the prevention of mental derangement among the sound, better care and cure of the mentally afflicted, and the re-education of the public to a new understanding of and a broader minded attitude towards the mentally afflicted. This movement was started in 1008-1909 in America by Clifford A. Beers, a Harvard graduate, who had spent three years as a serious case of mental disorder in private sanatoria and state hospitals. Mr. Beers was so distressed by the inhumane treatment which patients were subjected to at the beginning of the twentieth century that he was moved to write what proved an epoch-making book, "A Mind that Found Itself", an autobiography describing in masterly fashion his thoughts, feelings and reactions, together with the treatment accorded him during his period of mental illness. It not only proved to be a "best seller" among non-fiction works but won him the sympathy of psychiatrists, psychologists and laymen everywhere. With this as a foundation, he started the organization of the mental hygiene movement which has since spread to every corner of the civilized world. Its leaders to-day are the outstaneding figures in psychiatry, both in America and in Europe. In 1930 the first International Conference for Mental Hygieane was held in Washington where prominent psychiatrists and psychologists from all parts of the world met. The second conference, for European countries only, was held in Paris in 1931.

The work in Czechoslovakia has not been started with a fanfare of publicity and speeches. The mental hygiene committee, composed of psychiatrists, university professors, psychologists and leaders in various phases of this work, has been working out a program whereby the education of the public and the better care of patients may be realized. Courses of public lectures have been conducted by leaders of the movement, and efforts have been made to organize regular mental hygiene work in the capital.

One of the results has been the puclication of the "Duse" (Mind), "a magazine for the mentally sound", edited by Dr. Brandejs. This magazine has for its aim the general eucation of the lay public—to teach them how to avoid and prevent mental affliction. Recently the "Duse" has received special recognition from the American Committee as a commendable step in this movement.

DR. BRANDEJ'S WORK

Practical work in mental hygiene has, moreover, been recently started by Dr. Brandejs in St. Catherine's Hospital. This institution is one of the oldest of its kind in the country. During the last century new buildings have been added so that the entire complex accommodates some 1200 patients. Though the institution is in the heart of the busy capital, it is surrounded by an extensive and beautiful old park, gardens and conservatories for the use and pleasure of its patients, where those who so desire may work.

Patients are treated with every consideration. Those who can be trusted are permitted to go about the city for walks. Patients who have recovered are, before being discharged, often permitted to go into the city for a few hours each day to look for employment. Quiet patients are often permitted to spend week-ends with their families. Even friends sometimes take responsible patients for walks or to coffee houses. Over a long period there has never been any cause to regret this freedom, and the pleasure, accorded the patients is enough to warrant a continance of this method. There is, furthermore, the discharge of patients on "leave of absence". Doubtful patients, where there is a possibility of their mental state becoming worse, are kept on the records of the hospital and many return for further treatment at any time, without again being comitted by court.

How the hospital accommodates itself to fit the needs of the afflicted is shown by the following: A one-time violent patient had fully recovered and been discharged. He found employment, and has since been a valuable and well-liked employee in a large concern. Some time after his release, he returned to the hospital and asked for voluntary committment, on condition that he be permitted to continue his outside employment. He was found to be in need of psychiatric care, and readmitted but being quiet and responsible, was permitted to continue working. For 2 years he has been in hospital care, leaving for work each morning and returning to his ward in the evening. He pays his entire hospital expenses, is happy, and at the same time is a valuable member of society. Had he not been readmitted his mental condition might have become worse necessitating his return as a useless patient and a burden to the state.

SOCIAL WORK.

The newest type of work introduced at St. Catherine's is psychiatric social work. Many of the causes of mental diseases, as is well known, are due to social maladjustments, economic pressure, family misunderstandings, incompatibility of various natures, which the patient often himself does not comprehend. Before a patient is released the case is handed over to a social worker who attempts to adjust the situation for the patient.

It may be that legal aid is needed; it may be necessary to bring about some change in family relationships; or it may be necessary to find suitable employment for the patient. Often a quiet patient, who might otherwise be at home in the care of hi family, causes trouble. It is the work of the social worker to instruct the family in the care of their mentally afflicted and occasionally to call at the home to help adjust him to new situations which arise from time to time. Often the families of harmless patients are afraid to keep them at home, and prefer to pay for their care in the hospital. These persons, when properly instructed, often take their patients home. As a rule, the relatives are really fond of these mentally afflicted, and once they learn to understand them, are glad to have them at home. Another type of work is that of caring for convalescent patients who are able to return to their former employment, as responsible workers, even though sometimes suffering from illusions or depression. These persons are kept on the records, and everything is done to keep them in good health so that they may continue to remain at home supporting themselves and their families.

MENTAL HYGIENECLINIC.

To care for these "patients on leave" and for those convalescing at home, a mental hygiene clinic has been organized. To this clinic which is open in the institution every Wednesday afternoon under Dr. Brandejs patients on "leave" or "probation" come to report, and their mental state is closely watched. Patients come alone or with some

(Continued on page 9.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1933

'SWARAJ, MY BIRTHRIGHT"

Ever since Lokamanya Tilak passed away on the 1st of August, 1920, that day has been dedicated all over the country to his revered memory. The spot on the Chowpatty Sands where his body was cremated has become a centre of pilgrimage to numerous people from far and near. The anniversary celebrations in Bombay this year will be an occasion for unusual fervour as the magnificent statue erected in his memory on that very hallowed spot will be unveiled by Mr. Aney, Acting President of the Congress and one of the Lokamanya's trusted lieutenants.

The tens of thousands who will congregate to attend this unique function will be but a few among the millions that will celebrate the anniversary in every nook and corner of the country with a religious reverence. The people of India will recall at these meetings the great achievements of their departed hero and should derive inspiration from them in facing the political crisis that confronts the country to-day.

TILAK'S MANTRA.

Everyone will recall and thrill to the "mantra" which Tilak gave to India: "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will have it." This "mantra" is cherished in every Indian home and inspires young and old to action in the task of winning their Birth-right. The memory of Tilak is associated with a ceaseless struggle for national freedom. His greatest achievement was that he created an awakening among the masses and taught political workers to attack the citadel of bureaucracy from all sides, to despise no weapon of attack as altogether useless and no political gain as too small to be thrown away.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

Since the days of Tilak many new political experiments have been tried under his worthy successor Mahatma Gandhi. It cannot be denied that some of them have been attended with extraordinary success. But it must be admitted at the same time that some others have hardly led to the results anticipated. Gandhiji himself has recognised that Civil Disobedience as a mass movement has not succeeded and has now reserved it for the select few who, he considers, can be trusted to guide themselves without any assistance from the Congress. To the millions who cannot or do not wish to join him he has outlined a constructive programme. He rightly contends:

> No branch of national activity may be left untouched by the Congress. This will be possible if we will get rid of the very wrong idea that there is no other Congress activity save that of Civil Resistance or that the latter blocks all other activities.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

It may be noted that Gandhiji still refers to "Congress activities" But since according to Mr. Aney's statement all Congress Committees are to cease functioning, it is a puzzle to know how the many items of the constructive programme recommended by Gandhiji can be worked out successfully without the aid of the Congress organisation. We presume Mr. Aney does not suggest the starting of a new organisation as a rival to the Congress? Nationalists in a body have strongly condemned the attempt to suppress the Congress even for a time, and Mr. Aney we hope will realise the desirability of reconsidering his decision on this question.

Of the several items of the constructive programme two stand out prominently, Swadeshi and communal unity. These are the supreme needs of the hour and also the activities that were specially prized by Lokmanya Tilak. The millions who celebrate his anniversary to-day cannot better serve and honour his memory than by making a solemn resolve to devote themselves heart and soul to Swadeshi and communal unity even as Tilak did. They will then have a stronger right to say: "Swaraj is my Birth-right and I will have it."

Are Indians Safe In Germany

A most pernicious kind of propaganda is being carried on by the German Consul-General from Calcutta by getting foolish Indians to write to the Press giving certificates of merit to Hitler and his Brown Army of cut-throats, and denying that Indians are in danger of their lives or their personal liberty in Germany. After the war this journal was the first in India to encourage Indians to go to Germany rather than to England for the prosecution of their studies, owing to the facilities and the kind treatment given to them by Germans without distinction. But whatever might have been the treatment meted out to Indians before the Nazis came to power, everything is now changed, and changed for the worse. To us it is a matter of profound regret that any Indians should lend themselves to such propaganda and endeavour to give an altogether wrong impression to their fellow-countrymen.

The day-to-day events which are telegraphed to us are not denied by the Nazis or their chief, and by themselves they are sufficient to damn any administration. The Nazi atrocities have reached their limit, as they have exceeded anything which any modern civilised administration in Europe or elsewhere has resorted to and no amount of false and one-sided propaganda will ever deviate us, or any honest Indian paper, from condemning this outburst of bestiality and brutality. We have no hesitation in asking Indian students to go to other countries for their education, for we are afraid the occurrences which are now taking place in Germany will tend to have a very bad effect on Indians and unfit them to be good and useful citizens of India.

We are amazed that there should be Indians, whether here or in Germany, who could defend the Nazi barbarities against Jews, Socialists and others. These people have been already conquered and their resistance has stopped. Even Hitler was compelled to admit that the "revolution was ended." But his followers, whose appetite has been whetted by the licence which they have hitherto enjoyed, want to go on with their work, and it is apparently difficult to control them. According to British papers in mail week, already there is discontent among the Nazis and they clamour for bread. In Munich and several other places there have been demonstrations, and these ruffians have now to be fed and clothed and their thirst for violence satiated, even if many innocent people have to be sacrificed in the process.

One, Mr. S. K. Majumdar, writing from Munich like a Nazi, complains that the Jews occupied 50 per cent. or more of different professions. Is that a justification for the hell let loose on them? This one letter proves our contention that the atmosphere of Germany has a demoralising effect on Indians.

There is finally another very pressing reason for discouraging Indians from going to Germany. Nazi-ism appears to be ever seeking new victims. At one time it was Jews and all non-Aryans, at another Communists, and those having been disposed of the turn of Catholics came. Now the attack has been directed towards Salvationists. Who is to tell whether one day, when all other races, classes, creeds and parties outside Nazi fold have been victimised and exterminated or crushed, Nazis will not discover that the coloured races are their next enemies. Truly no foreigner is safe in a country where those bred and born in it cannot expect protection, and Indians are as likely to be victimised as any others, if the risk is not even greater in their case.

Press Views

"A Double Scandal"

Is it the policy of the U. P. Government to realise fines imposed on political prisoners whenever and however it is possible to do so? Pandit Raghubar Dayal Guruji, the founder of the Shivaji High School, was sentenced in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement to a fine also. Our Cawnpore correspondent reports that to realise the fine the police raided his school and attached property belonging to the institution. This is not all. He also points out that Guruji had already undergone imprisonment in default. If the report is true, the attachment is a double scandal which should be repugnant to all sense of justice.—"National Call."

Inscrutable

At the Poona Conference the question of the dissolution of the Congress organizations does not appear to have been even discussed and the Mahatma's decision in this matter is equally arbitrary and autocratic. Had the Congressmen, who had been exhorted to keep the Congress flag flying, to defy constituted authority, to go to jail, to court suffering and make sacrifices, known that their fight for independence would end in the scrapping of the great nationalist organization which they loved so dearly, and that too at the instance of its indomitable leader, would they have undergone the suffering and sacrifice they did? There is nothing surprising if a number of them feel bitter at the edict issued by the Mahatma, who having failed to wreck the Government has for the time being succeeded in wrecking the Congress. Verily his ways are inscrutable to ordinary mortals.—"Leader."

A Mystery War

According to the latest communique issued by the Government of India, from threats they have proceeded to a real war, and bombing notices have already been served on Kotkai and Khar on July 30. No doubt by this time bombing will have taken place, though we do not see any sense in giving notices to the tribes of the intention to drop bombs. As Col. Osburn wrote the other day, the only effect of this is that able-bodied people flee to safety and only old men and women and children are left behind to brave the wrath of bombing aeroplanes.

But the main question is, How are the Government concerned in this war which they are carrying on gratuitously, so to say, against the "pretender" to the Afghan throne? According to the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" the person against whom the might of the Indian Government has been mobilised is a "pretender in that he has pretensions to the Afghan throne and His Majesty Nadir Shah has the obvious right to ask us to prevent him from conspiring against him from a safe place just on our side of the Frontier."

Let us remember that he is not within the British territory—he is near about the Frontier according to the same correspondent. Is it the business of the Government of India to arrest all "pretenders" to the Afghan throne and hand them over to the Afghan King? Is there any secret pact or treaty to that effect between the two Governments? How are the Government of India otherwise concerned in this little or big war? Why should millions or even crores be spent on such a questionable adventure and the lives of Indian soldiers sacrificed in the process? Have the Government of India guaranteed his throne to Nadir Shah for ever? There has already been a suspicion in the minds of Indians that Nadir Shah was the puppet of the British, as against King Amanullah. The Indian public have a right to know where they stand, since it is their money that is being spent on the Frontier.

This is not a small war, as the Government of India believe, for according to the same veracious correspondent the so-called "Pretender" has taken refuge in far-off hills and the British army will have to go all the way through a hostile country of Bajauris, and there is not much difference between Upper and Lower Mohmands and Bajauris. There must be something behind all this and the country has a right to know what it is.

OVERHAUL JUNAGAD ADMINISTRATION

Economy In Expenditure And Outsiders Essential

By A JUNAGADI.

In the last contribution we have discussed the supreme need of having popular government in Junagad This desire cannot be called unnatural or unreasonable and is shared by Junagad State subjects in common with the subjects of other Indian states in Kathiawar. This amounts to no more than a repetition of demand Nos. 4 and 6 made by the States Subjects Conference in its last session at Bombay. It is only when there is an elected legislature that there are chances of a good government.

AMAZING EXTRAVAGANCE

Leaving the need for a proper constitution aside, the next great need of Junagad is drastic retrenchment in the salaries of higher officers of the State, as we have top-heavy administration. The salary of the Dewan, thanks to the self-appropriating tendency of Sheikh Mahamad Bhai, has reached an absurdly high figure of Rs. 4,000 monthly, besides a free furnished and lighted bungalow, motor cars and sundry other conveniences. Besides the Dewan, the salaries of the Police and Military Member, Manager of the Railway and three or four other European Officers are very high indeed and the usual formula of free furnished quarters, free electric light and good cars is a source of great burden to the State's finances. It is estimated that the expenditure on European Officers in the State amounts to the astounding figure of Rs. 2 lakhs annually. This expenditure is not confined to European Officers only. Money is lavishly spent on other Indian officers, mostly outsiders.

The pinch is great when we realise that, while the State declines to reduce its reckless expenditure on alien officers, it starves departments like Education and Public Health and is now trying to impose new taxes on the public. A move to charge patients in the State Hospital is being considered by the Mahajan, and a representation is shortly to be submitted to Mr. Cadell.

DECENTRALISE.

The great misfortune, is that the Dewan has too much work to enable him to attend to more important matters. Too little power is given to the heads of departments or to Councillors even. I do not for a moment advocate the abolition of the Council; on the other hand we want it to be reorganised and extended. The State has a number of experienced officers who could function as councillors, in addition to their own duties. If an arrangement can be made the State can be sure of some economy as thereby the post of Police and Military Member which at present costs Rs. 40,000 can be abolished.

USE LOCAL TALENT.

Next to retrenchment the State's crying need is the training of local men in the art of local self-government. Unfortunately, in the

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

Sir John Harris, in a newspaper article, complains of the system of child slavery in Ceylon by "adopting" a child and demands that it should be done away with.

If the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society continues its researches it will find the same system throughout India with a little variation.

There is a great deal of slavery in India at present, even more insidious in its nature. In Gujarat and in fact everywhere in India, landlords almost buy a large number of agricultural labourers, give them small loans which are and can never be paid off, marry them, give them small homesteads, and thus bind them to themselves through economic serfdom, but not through any personal attachment.

This kind of slavery is as bad, perhaps worse, than ordinary slavery which has been legally abolished, though it is found in every country in some other form.

LANDOWNERS' PLEA.

Now that everybody is getting some sort of safeguards, Indian landlords also have put forward ther claims. They not only want to preserve their old established rights, but demand their due share in the political life of India.

Nobody wants to deny these landlords their proper share in Indian politics, but they must work for it. They cannot always think of their property first, for the claims of the country are greater.

The land-owners want to curry favour with the Government not by their services to their country, but by protesting that they constitute the most important "stabilising element" in India, and that they would work on "reasonably cautious lines."

We should have thought that the present progress was too cautious, and a little more haste would not come amiss. None has prevented the land-owners from taking part in the affairs of the country, and making their own contribution to the progress, but that cannot be done on the lines they are pursuing at present.

NOT SO BAD.

The recommendation of the Statutory Railway Board Committee, of which we have a meagre summary, is not as bad as was expected, though we do not see any necessity for having a statutory body at all.

But there is an improvement, in that the Board's policy will be controlled not only by the Federal Government but by the Federal Legislature.

We cannot at first sight say that it adequately meets Indian views in this matter, and we must protest against communal considerations being again brought into the administration of the railways.

That does not mean, however, that the Board is to be entirely controlled and guided by Europeans, who do not know Indian conditions and who waste all the available funds on the comforts of the higher class passengers.

OPIUM'S TERRIBLE TOLL.

Many painful instances of the ruin wrought by the indiscriminate sale of opium in Assam are being revealed at the sessions of the Opium Inquiry Committee in the province.

One of the witnesses before the Committee confessed the other day that he had sold his two daughters to find money to buy opium and that he was now utterly destitute having lost his house lands and everything owing to his drug habit.

This may be an extreme case but victims of opium who ruin their bodies and minds are far more numerous in this country than one may imagine.

The saddest ones are little children doped by their own mothers who have to go out for work.

Opium will continue to victimise lakhs of men and women and children till the Government become humane enough to penalise the sale of the drug as of other poisons except for medical purposes.

BUSINESSMEN'S DUTY.

The Gujarat Swadeshi League is to be commended for its enterprise in organising a hundred day's intensive Swadeshi programme.

It will consist mainly of a Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition at Ahmednagar, to be followed by smaller Exhibition and Bazaars in the important towns of Gujarat.

It may be presumed that the League is actively assisted in its enterprise by the millowners and other businessmen of Ahmedabad. Their co-operation with the League will be most useful to themselves.

The Bombay Swadeshi League is also contemplating the celebration of a Swadeshi week in the City at an early date. If our millowners and other industrialists would assist the League financially and otherwise, it could show more enterprise, to their own benefit as well as the benefit of the Swadeshi movement as a whole.

Readers' Views

NO TALLOW IN GODREJ WASHING SOAP

From Godrej Oil and Soap Co.

Sir,—We are astonished to read certain unwarranted reflections on the use of tallow in soaps contained in the report of the special representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee sent to you by the Secretary, which is prominently published in the evening Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday and the morning issue of Sunday.

While we fully appreciate the frank confession of the Chemical Analyser of the Mysore Government soap Factory of the use of foreign tallow in his factory, for economic reasons, etc., we most strongly object to his insinuating and most sweeping statement when he so emphatically adds that no soap factory can do without this tallow, however much they may boast of their soap.

We, as manufacturers of Godrej Washing soaps most emphatically deny these most deliberate and reckless insinuations and before we proceed further in the matter, request you kindly to give the same prominent publicity to our statement as is given to the subject in question that no animal tallow or fat is used in Godrej Washing Soaps.

(Having visited the factory of the Godrej Oil and Soap Co. we are able to confirm the above statement from personal knowledge.—Editor "B. C.")

CORPORATION AND KATCHRA

From Hygeia.

The deplorable treatment given to the resolution of Dr. Alban D'Souza for prompt removal of katchra in our city, is one more example of the mentality of our City Fathers for cleanliness of the city. Some time ago a resolution was brought before the Corporation to stop the sale of unhygienic and unhealthy foodstuffs near our city schools, and the silly and nonsensical talks of some of our Corporators in that serious matter that affects the health of our children, made some voters think that they have made some very grave mistakes in selecting their men for the Corporation.

The champion fighter in the Corporation for Katchra was the late Dr. Master, who fought for years for prompt removal of city refuse, but alas to no purpose, and the condition of the city is no better now than it was in Dr. Master's time.

If the Municipal Commissioner does not know of any better way of disposal of katchra, I may take leave to inform him that in many German cities electric incinerators have been erected for quick disposal of city refuse. Such incinerators are built at certain places in each city, and the refuse thrown therein is quickly and efficiently reduced to ashes within a short time. I hope the Commissioner will make inquiries in the matter.

UNPLEASANT TRUTH

From W. E. Thomson.

The citizens of Bombay are indebted to the "Chronicle" for its vigorous attack on the City Fathers for failing to deal with the katchara problem which is so simple and yet so important to the health of the City.

Never during my residence of nearly 40 years have I known Bombay to be so filthy as it is to-day. When the plague first broke out Corporators from the Calcutta Municipality who came over to inspect and study conditions in Bombay expressed their surprise that a city so much cleaner than their own should be in the grip of the dreaded plague. To-day finds that things have changed for the worse. Go where you like and you will find the main thoroughfares and the streets littered with waste paper, dead leaves and cattle dung. In the busiest centres of the city the pavements are taken up by vegetable and fruit vendors and as no receptacles are provided large quantities of refuse are left lying on the pavements on which they ply their trade.

Even our public places of resort are desecrated. Look at Chowpatty. Once this pleasant beach with clean sand was the pride and glory of Bombay. Now you cannot approach it without your aesthetic sense being outraged. Go to the Gateway of India. After you have skillfully circumvented bands of beggars that pursue you, there confront you the redoubtable naralwallas. You at once realise the roaring trade these men are carrying on by the immense amount of shavings and cocoanut shells strewn on the promenade.

The truth about the sanitation of Bombay is that the present policy is retrograde and a menace to health.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FILMS

From Shiavax S. Kapadia.

I fully endorse Mr. Horniman's remarks on British films, which he made in his speech, delivered at the Royal Opera House on Thursday last on the occasion of wishing "bon voyage" to Mr. Shantaram.

The British film industry cannot be said to be in its infancy, yet some of the pictures that emerge from English Studios are simply horrible. Films like "Rome Express" and "The Good Companions" which were hailed as the finest British pictures produced, proved to be only comparable with average American films, and considering that they were the best pictures that England could produce one concludes that the British film industry is wholly inefficient and needs vast improvements.

A British picture is either a detective drama or a Society comedy (?). England has hardly given us even half-a-dozen historical romances or Biblical dramas, nor have they produced musical extravaganzas or really superb thrillers.

That the industry in England is far behind the American industry is clearly demonstrated by the emigration of many English actors and actresses of note. Charlie Chaplin, George Arliss, Ronald Colman, Clive Brook, Boris Karloff, Tallulah Bankhead and Elissa Landi are only a few of the Britishers who have made Hollywood their home and fortunately none of them wants to go back to England, lest they should be made to appear in pictures which would endanger their popularity which they have been able to attain through the medium of American films.

In India, England has found a good market for British films for very few English pictures are shown in America and on the Continent and the industry will continue to prosper here as long as theatre owners remain blind to the demands of a majority of Indian film fans. It is time some of the Indian exhibitors showed more sense and give full scope to American films rather than force upon filmgoers pictures which completely lack good photography and excellent direction.

UNSUITABLE FILMS

From "E. J. M."

The public in India has become of late so cinema-minded, and the cinemas themselves are looked upon as educators in the sense that the films portray something of real life, that a few questions pertaining to the type of films exhibited in this country merit the serious consideration of both the public and the authorities.

First of all there can be no question that the majority of American films provide a great deal of pleasure to cinema-goers. Many of them are fine examples of technique, imagination and brilliant photography. At the same time many thoughtful people realise that some of the American films are utterly unsuitable for exhibition in India and other Asiatic countries.

The class of films I have in mind is not the "sweet-sexed" and absurd ones, but films like the much-boosted "Mask of Fu Manchu". This particular film has been commented on by every Indian who has seen it as giving a completely distorted idea of the Chinese character, which is revealed as insensately cruel, vicious and degenerate. It is doubtful whether the author of the story himself had the conception when he depicted the Chinese scientist in his book. Anyone who sees the "Fu Manchu" film will certainly form a very low opinion of the Chinese as exemplified by Dr. Fu Manchu, who is ironically referred to as the "product of Harvard, Yale" and other great universities. The suggestion is, no doubt, that despite the grand opportunities enjoyed by the doctor of imbibing the finest ideals from these western universities, yet because of his Oriental inherited qualities the man was incapable of developing those moral qualities which are supposed to exist in non-Oriental races.

From all this one may be excused for thinking that the impression which films of this type is likely to create in the minds of people other than Orientals is that all Asiatics are cruel, crafty and degenerate. My criticism is not the result of seeing the "Fu Manchu" film but other productions of the same character shown in this country from time to time.

The question may be asked, "What will be the consequences if some of the films produced in India had depicted the "westerner" in equally unsavoury colours"?

It is a pity that the resident representatives of the American film-producing companies have not given this matter some thought.

Restore Peace On The Frontier

Stop Forward Policy And Observe Strict Neutrality Says B. F. Bharucha

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD WILLINGDON

Your Excellency,

By a cruel irony of fate, your entry into Bombay to-day will synchronise with aerial operations on the North-West Frontier! Your Government is issuing various communiques from Simla, and is placing its views before the Indian public and the world at large. May I place before you the other side of the shield to complete the picture?

PLEASE STOP THE "FORWARD POLICY."

Flushed by the so-called success on the Western Front in the great War, Lord Rawlinson was full of the military spirit, when he assumed the control of the Indian Army as Commander-in-Chief.

And in an Open Letter, I appealed to him not to pursue the Forward Policy on the Frontier. But nothing daunted him, and as a result, there was a War between India and Afghanistan in 1919-20, of which we knew nothing, till all was over,—thanks to the then existing censorship!

During my visits to the Frontier in 1924 and again in 1931, I was plainly told by the Pathans, whom I met, that whatever might be the policy of the British Government, a military—nay warlike spirit was discernible amongst those in command on the Indian Frontier; and that there might be a conflagration any day.

Under these apprehensions, it is probable that the Trans-Frontier tribes might be preparing themselves for what they considered to be an inevitable attack from the Indian Frontier. It is no doubt the bounden duty of your Government to defend the Frontiers of India, and to take all precautionary measures in that behalf. But the despatch of cavalry and heavy artillery, instead of frightening the tribes, might confirm their apprehensions, that at long last, the threatened attack from the Indian Frontier has come; and that for the sake of their own freedom, they must resist it with all their might and main.

Thus the very object of this present expedition of checking Frontier Warfare is likely to be defeated.

OBSERVE "SIRICT NEUTRALITY."

The Pathans and the Southern Afghans have another grievance against the Government of India. They have loved Amanullah intensely; and they feel very sore about the way his abdication was manouevred. They honestly suspect, rightly or wrongly, that it was the work of Colonel Lawrence from Jallalabad, and of a Foreign Office Saheb from Bannu!

In any case, they think that the Government of India has been meddling in the affairs of Afghanistan; that Nadir Khan is merely the vassal of the British; and the present move will be construed by them as a help to Nadir Khan to shut out Amanullah from Afghanistan for ever. And as such, they might resist it sternly.

RELEASE KHAN AND PATHAN C. D. PRISONERS.

Your Excellency, do not go by the reports you receive from Simla and Peshawar regarding Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan. Verily, he has been the Gandhi of the Frontier,—the Apostle of Non-violence amongst the most easily excitable and violent people on Earth. And yet, by his magic wand, he has turned them non-violent.

Have one interview with him, and you will realise, how your Government has been misinformed about this Frontier Gandhi. Khan and his Red Shirts have stopped the growing tide of violence on the Frontier; and to detain such men in jail is to defeat the very object of your Government, namely, non-violence on the Frontier.

REVISE POLICY AND RESTORE PEACE.

Your Excellency, let me urge you to revise the present policy of your Government,

(1) Please stop the "Forward Policy,"

(2) Observe strict Neutrality;

(3) Release Khan and Pathan C. D. prisoners;

(4) And believe me, peace on the Frontier will be surely restored. Amen!

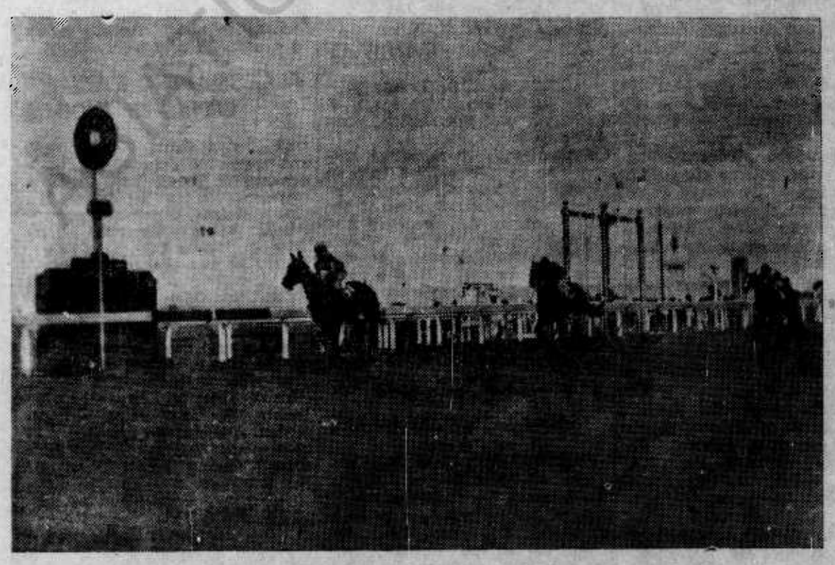
Yours deferentially.
B. F. BHARUCHA.

Viceroy At The Poona Races

H. E. Lord Willingdon (centre) in the paddock, watches the horses parading.

Yanoos (F. Northmore up) who won the first race of the season from start to finish.

Sir Victor Sassoon (left) proudly leads in Heritage (B. McQuade up) the winner of the Epsom Plate at Poona on Saturday.



Heritage was three lengths in front of Custodian at the finish.

LEGACY TO FEDERATION?

Simla Embarks Upon Huge Building Operations For Future

SIMLA, July 31.

It is understood that the Secretary of States' sanction has been received for the re-opening of the Delhi Capital Outlay Scheme, so that the programme of constructing 600 clerks' quarters 30 officers' bungalows and about the same number of bungalows for Members of the Central Legislature will be taken in hand immediately, with a view to taking advantage of the low prices.

The Assembly will be shortly approached to vote the funds for the purpose.

It is also understood that work of airconditioning of Legislative Chambers in the Council House will be taken in hand as soon as possible, and that as a result of competitive prices, the work may be completed at a cost of about four lakhs.

Further it is expected that the construction of garages to give shelter to cars of the Members of the Legislature adjacent to the Council House will be undertaken so that about seventy garages will be provided.

When the Legislative Chambers undergo air-conditioning and garages are built, there will be no difficulty in holding the session even in the warmer months like September and April. These changes are considered imperative, when under the new constitution Membership of the Legislature will increase enormously, making it necessary to hold all the sessions in Delhi. It is further understood that the entire scheme of the new capital outlay now sanctioned is likely to cost one crore of rupees to be spread over two years.—A.P.

COALITION PROSPECTS

Inside Story Of Fall Of C. P. Ministry; Revolt In Party Camp

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 31.

Details are now available as to circumstances that lead to minister's resignations.

It appears that Mr. Kedar, leader of the People's Party was favourably inclined towards the Ministry, but this lead to a revolt in his own camp. He, therefore, withdrew his support which resulted in the loss of many votes to ministers.

On the other hand all efforts for reapproachment between Rao Bahadur Nayudu and the Education Minister, Doctor Deshmukh proved abortive, since in view his expulsion from the leadership of the party, the Rao Bahadur was in no mood to compromise on what he called the principles of the non-Brahmin party.

Following these developments, Messrs. Fulay and Parakh who were recently recruited have dissociated themselves from the Democratic Party.

All possibilities indicate that the future ministry will be a coalition of Nationalists and Democrats.

The Council spent the whole day in discussing non-official resolutions. Members lost all interest in the day's debate and busied themselves in manipulating the parties outside. At one time the attendance was so thin that business had to be suspended for some time for want of a quorum.

ONE CRORE LOAN.

Of the resolutions discussed in the Council to-day, the most important related to Agricultural indebtedness and education of the Depressed and Backward classes.

Mr. Kanetkar recommended to Government to float a loan up to a crore of rupees with a view to satisfying creditors compounding claims before the Debt Conciliation Board.

Mr. Gordon, Revenue Member, opposing, pointed out that the financial stringency did not permit Government to make such a commitmet annd showed how it had demonstrated its active sympathy with the peasants' present plight by granting enormous remissions and suspensions of land revenue.

Pressed to division the resolution was lost by 26 votes to 24.

Mr. S. M. Rahaman wanted Government to allot ten lakhs of rupees in the course of the next 5 years for the rapid expansion of the education of depressed and backward classes.

The resolution, however, was withdrawn when Mr Jones, the Director of Public Instruction and Dr. Deshmukh, Education Minister explained Government attitude, saying that they stood firmly for the removal of disabilities of these classes; hence they had always insisted on education in common schools, but Government was reluctant to accept the resolution on the grounds of financial stringency.

BERAR SEATS.

Mr. Chaubal urged that 40 seats out of 112 should be allotted to Berar in the proposed Provincial Legislative Council under the next constitution in view of its financial and political importance.

Mr. Gordon on behalf of Government, said that they were not prepared to express any opinion, as the matter was entirely for the British Parliament to decide The House rejected the resolution by 20 votes to 12, officials not voting.

The Council adjourned to-morrow.—A. P.

DARING DACOITY IN S. INDIAN VILLAGE

Revolver And Searchlights Used By Gang

CUDDALORE, (By Mail.)

Information has been received here of a daring dacoity committed in the house of one Venugopal Naidu of Sendrakilai village three miles from Porto Novo.

It appears that after the celebration of the Adipuram festival in the local temple Venugopal Naidu went to sleep along with other inmates. At about I a.m. it is stated two carts laden with brick-bats and accompanied by about 25 men who had disguised their faces with white powder stopped in the rear of the house. The dacoits are alleged to have carried with them revolver and search lights. The house was broken into and inmates were severely beaten and property including jewellery obtained on pledge to the value of Rs. 2,000|- is reported to have been stolen.

Venugopal Naidu is lying in an unconscious state in the Government Hospital, Cuddalore, while his son Sitaram Naidu who also received injuries on the shoulder blade is progressing.

Police are investigating into the matter.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces accompanied by his personal staff arrived at Nainital from his tour, on the morning of July 31.—A. P.

OVERHAUL JUNAGAD ADMINISTRATION

(Continued From Page 6.)

last decade the Dewan has imported men from outside, though Mr. Cadell has to some extent shown his intention to employ local men. But all the high officers appointed by him have been recruited from outside.

Aggrieved at this alien raj in Junagad it is understood the Mahajan of Junagad had assembled and decided to adopt a "laissez faire" policy with regard to the creation of the proposed Municipality. It is hoped that the powers that be will take a warning from the mood of the public, lest matters take a turn for the worse in the future.

DOLLAR FLUCTUATES

Weakness In Liverpool Cotton Market

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

3-1|2 per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted at £82 on the London Stock Exchange on Monday.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 4 points and closed weak at a loss of 13 points.

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 7 points and in spite of weakness of dollar later on, prices were quoted 28 points lower.

LONDON SILVER.

The London silver market ruled quiet but steady. There was some speculative buying and selling and spot silver prices are closed 1|16d lower, while forward delivery remained unchanged.

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready Silver	56	0	0
1st Settlement	56	2	0
Second Settlement	56	5	6
Gold First Settlement	30	11	9
Gold Second „	30	12	6

Dollar-Sterling Cross-rate opened to-day in London at 4.52 and rose to 4.66. Later it rallied to 4.62. Franc was quoted at 85.15.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	London, July 31.
Previous Closing	4.50 1/2
To-day's Opening	4.53
To-day's Closing	4.47 1/2

	New York, July 31.
Previous Closing	4.53 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.49 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, July 31.
Previous Closing Rate	10.60
To-day's Opening Rate	10.53
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.12
Difference	—.48

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 206/8
April/May	Rs. 325

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, July 31.
Previous Closing Rate	6.12
To-day's Opening Rate	6.08
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.99
Difference	—.13

FRANC RATE.

	Paris, July 31.
Previous Closing	85.21
To-day's Opening	85.09
To-day's Closing	85.03

PRINTING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

Three Double Feeder Printing Machines in complete working order with Motors, starters and other accessories For Sale.

Size of Two Machines—35 x 45
Size of One Machine—42 x 52

These machines can print four pages at least 3000 copies per hour.

The Machines can be seen at the Bombay Samachar Printing Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road.

For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BUTTER FAKERS

City Father Promises To Vote Sinews Of War

The Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed on Monday the question of adulteration of butter in the city and requested Government to adopt strong measures for the prevention of the same by imposing rigorous imprisonment on those who are found guilty in a court of law.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion that the growing Import and Sale of adulterated Ghee in the city are a great menace to public health and that, therefore, they request the Commissioner to report whether it is not desirable to appoint a special staff of Inspectors for their detection.

That the Corporation on receiving the Commissioner's report in the affirmative, will be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure for the said staff."

"That in view of the increasing number of cases of adulteration in milk, butter and ghee in the city of Bombay, the attention of the Commissioner be invited to take a more vigilant inspection and legal action against dealers of such articles as per provisions in the Municipal Act, and he be requested to submit a quarterly report of such action when taken."

SAFEGUARD PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Talpade said whale oil was imported in thousands of tone from Japan and Europe and mixed with ghee and butter. Apart from religious question, he said, adulterated ghee and butter affected health of the consumers and it was their duty to safguard public health.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai in seconding the resolution said:

Section 414 and 415 of the Municipal Act give ample powers to the Municipal Authorities for "constant and vigilant" inspection of several articles of food, including milk, ghee and butter, and for their immediate seizure without recourse to a Court of Law.

Sections 417A and 417B which were incorporated by the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1899 of the Municipal Act provides for punishment for sale of Ghee or any other article of food which appears to the Magistrate not to be what it is represented to be, and the Owner can be fined upto Rs. 100 for such an offence.

PENAL SECTIONS.

Section 417B provides for penalty for those who possess such articles.

Section 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code provide for punishment upto 1,000 rupees to those who adulterate or sell any articles of food or drink.

Another Prevention of Adulteration Act was passed only a few years ago, whereby punishment is provided for those who adulterate ghee, butter, etc., upto a fine of rupees two hundred for the first offence and upto Rupees one thousand for subsequent offences.

Besides these provisions, the ordinary law of cheating exists in the Penal Code whereby a merchant who sells as pure Ghee or Butter knowing that the substance is not a genuine one can be severely punished.

In spite of the existence of the above provisions in Law, it is very regrettable that the business of adulteration in some of the most important articles of food for lakhs of people is carried on by dishonest merchants to a very large extent. There are no business morals, and they thrive at the expense of the Public.

FINES NO DETERRANT.

The complaints about adulteration in Ghee, milk and butter have been age long old. But as very little attention was being paid by the Authorities, the Merchants most impudently extended their business. If at all when they were detected, they could very well afford to spend a few rupees to pay a small fine, which was quite out of proportion to their large margin of profit.

Fish, oil tallow and other seed-oils have been imported in very large quantities openly from Europe and Japan, and in the name of vegetable products or Tawda, they have been freely mixed up with a small quantity of genuine ghee and butter, and sold by merchants in full defiance of Law.

QUESTION TO COMMISSIONER.

Thanks to the energy and propaganda recently by the Press, that the Municipal Authorities have started a campaign against such dealers. The campaign has disclosed the ramifications of such dealers carrying on business in various parts of the City. They are being prosecuted in Courts. But may I ask the Commissioner, why no steps are being taken for the seizure of such adulterated goods if the Health Officer finds them unfit for human consumption or unwholesome in other ways?

The prosecution has further disclosed that the punishments provided in the Acts is entirely inadequate. The dishonest merchants play lightly with the lives of the gullible public. They ought to be severely punished. The time has come when the Corporation should approach the Government for amendment of the Municipal Act and the Prevention of Adulteration Act so as to provide for the punishment of rigorous jail for the offenders. Our myelaws should also be amended, and provision should be made by the Licensing Authority to mete out to the merchants who deal in Ghee and butter greater penalty and not to renew their licenses under any circumstances.

Action should be taken by the Municipal authorities against all dealers of ghee and butter and the names of the offenders should be publicly announced so as to protect the consumers of such articles.

The Public has a great grievance. Newspapers and the Court are helping us in the propaganda and punishment of the offenders and the Law even though it is inadequate at present, can punish the offenders. Why not then greater and more vigilant inspection and action by the Municipal Authorities?

At this stage the corporation adjourned till Thursday.

GOVT. INTERFERENCE.

The corporation also at an early stage sent the Bill of Dr. A. J. Collaco for the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act to the Law and Procedure Committee for report. The object of this bill is as follows:

The passing of Bombay Act VIII of 1932 introduced the principle of communal representation on the Schools Committee, which being foreign to the constitution of the Corporation, has caused considerable irritation and resentment in the Corporation. This Bill seeks to do away with that principle. Under the present constitution of the Schools Committee, Government have no power to nominate Councillors but by the present Bill it is proposed to give Government that power in order that in the event of any of the minority communities failing to obtain adequate representation on the Schools Committee by election the deficiency can be made good by Government by means of nomination. The Bill also does away with the election by the Corporation of non-Councillor members and seeks to place the constitution of this Committee on the same footing as that of the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee proposed to be constituted under Bill No. II of 1933.

HINDU YOUTH CHARGED WITH THEFT

Alleged House-Breaking Of P. And O. Clerk

Sidayya Hirayya, a young Hindu, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court on Monday, on the charge of having broken into a house and removing a nickel watch valued at Rs. 15.

The house broken into is alleged to be the residence of Osmond H Boardman, a clerk in P. and O. Company, and situate at Jehangir Merwanji Street. Early on the morning of the 27th instant, the accused is said to have entered the complainant's room through a side window and after picking up a watch with its chain from the room was climbing down the drainage pipe when he was seen by the wife of the complainant. She raised an alarm while the complainant went after the accused giving him a hot chase. The accused, however, being more agile, soon showed a clean pair of heels and disappeared with his booty.

A complaint being lodged with the Bhoiwada police the accused was arrested and identified by the complainant's wife.

A remand until August 7 was granted by the Magistrate.

Jubbulpore.—Several schemes to improve the electric supply of the locality are at present being worked up by the Jubbulpore Electric Supply Company. This company at present has nearly 35 miles of overhead cables and feeds over a thousand consumers in addition to supplying energy for a thousand street lamps in the city, civil lines and the cantonment area.—A. P.

JURY FIND ACCUSED NOT GUILTY

But Judge Orders Retrial Of Muslim Charged With Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 28.

In a case of alleged murder under section 302 I.P.C. against one Shermohamed Ata Mohamad going on before a jury and the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. C.M. Lobo, the jury by seven against two found the accused not guilty.

The Judge, however, refused to accept this verdict and ordered a retrial of the case against the accused before another jury.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had asked one Amina, a near relative to give her daughter in marriage to him, but the woman refused and got her married elsewhere. The accused thereupon got enraged and in a fit of anger he attacked her in her house at midnight with a knife and ran off after causing her serious injuries. The woman was able to raise cries and came out of her house on to a public road and narrated the whole story regarding the attack to the police. After her removal to the Civil Hospital she again made what is stated to be her dying declaration and in this also she named the accused as her assailant.

It was mainly on the strength of this declaration of the woman that the accused was arrested two days later, while hiding and challaned and eventually committed to the Sessions.

The accused has been remanded into custody.

LIVE CARTRIDGES AND DAGGERS SEIZED

Calcutta House Raids And Arrests

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A shop of a Muslim in a south Calcutta suburb was searched by a special staff of the Port Police who discovered five live cartridges, two daggers and a quantity of drug.

The owner was taken into police custody. A house in north Calcutta was also raided and four young Bengalis, two of whom are brothers were arrested.

The raids are believed to have been made in connection with finding of arms and ammunition in north Calcutta on July 27 when three youths were arrested.—A.P.

HIGH QUALITY GAS MANTLE INVENTED

Discovery Equals Best Foreign Manufacture

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE. (By Mail.)

After several years of research Dr. P. Krishnamurti, working under Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, has succeeded in discovering a chemical process by which a type of gas mantle could be produced equalling the best mantle of foreign manufacture.

The mantle skeleton possesses high elasticity and therefore could be subjected to any number of shocks without disintegrating. It yields to the touch just like rubber and emits at the same time a brilliant light without any tinge of yellow.

These properties have been recently demonstrated in the presence of Sir C. V. Raman and also to some dealers who for the first time witnessed a mantle possessing the properties hitherto displayed exclusiveiy by the best German mantle, costing more than double the price.

SILK MANTLES.

The manufacture of gas mantles especially of the soft variety made of artificial silk has been taken up by a large number of firms in Bombay and Calcutta. The important starting material for this industry is the chemical thorium nitrate which together with a very small addition of cerium nitrate constitutes the ash skeleton which one meets with every day in ordinary petromax lamps. In the preparation of the mantles, artificial silk is first impregnated with the above two chemicals in the soluble form which is later on precipitated on the fibre by suitable chemical processes and then put on the market as soft mantles. This appears to be very easy and well adapted for working with very little capital. This has chiefly been responsible for the large number of varieties which one meets with in the market, some at ridiculously low prices. But the nature of the ash left on the burning mantle, and the intensity of light emitted are important points, attention to which is rarely paid by Indian manufacturers. This depends almost entirely on the chemical treatment to which the mantle is subjected, and the quality of the mantle reflects the efficiency of the chemical treatment given to it.

PRAYER SPEECH

Mahatma Explains Ashram Disbandonment

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 31

More than 10,000 assembled tonight at the Ashram for evening prayers. The Ashram presented a deserted appearance as most of the non-combatants have left, and all moveable property has been removed. After prayers, Gandhiji addressing said. "You all know about the disbandment of the Ashram and the causes behind the same."

Continuing he said, "You know the Ashram has been in existence for the last 18 years, and it has tried to serve the public according to its lights, and the disbandment of the Ashram is for the same purpose, namely, service of the public.

Up to now, the Ashramites served the public conjointly: now every Ashramite would be an Ashram in himself as he would act now on his own initiative and responsibility.

LONG LIVE ASHRAM.

In that way the Ashram going live long.

I request you all to pray God to give strength to Ashramites to bear the burden.

Crowds remained assembled till 9-30, when Mahatmaji started to Sheth Ranchhodbhai's bungalow from the Ashram.

Early morning Mahatmaji is to go to Ashram from where he will start at 6 a.m. Passing over Ellis Bridge, the first halt is at Aslali. People are gathering near Sheth Ranchhodbhai's bungalow.

MORE MONEY FOR C. I. D.

Sir M. Usman Exploits Terrorists

MADRAS, July 31.

In the Madras Council which commenced a three-day session in the morning, Sir Mohamad Usman, Home Member, moved that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 for additional staff in the Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch and to provide for increased provision under rewards.

The reasons for this demand were fully set out in a note circulated among the members.

The Home Member said that he was justified in asking for the additional grant by the fact that a big plot was unearthed last week in Madras, the object of which was to commit dacoities, robbery and murder. The conspiracy had extended outside into districts and 23 arrests had been made in this connection.

The Home Member appealed for co-operation of the House in eradicating the evil.

The House unanimously agreed that the grant be made.—A. P.

BREACH ON N. S. RAILWAY

SECUNDERABAD, July 31.

The Traffic Superintendent, N. S. Railway, Secunderabad, wires under date:—

Owing to heavy rains the railway line at mile 303/4-8 between Madira and Yerrupalayam on the Dornakal-Bezwada Section of the N. S. Railway has breached and through communication interrupted. Transhipment is not possible at present. If the water subsides, and if there are no further rains, transhipment will be possible by to-morrow mid-day and through running by to-morrow evening.—A. P.

A. I. DECCAN FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 29.

The All-India Deccan Football Tournament, which begins on 1st August, has attracted as many as 17 entries this year, both local and from outside stations, such as Bangalore, which is represented by 5 teams, Waltair, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

The Royal West Kents of Secunderabad, where the matches will be played, are among the entrants, the others being All-Hyderabad XI, Habeeb Combined, and Hunters XI, from Hyderabad "Remnants", from Secunderabad; Muslim United the Social Club, Muslims, the B. U. J. the Sportsmen and the Students Union, all from Bangalore, the Hindu College, the Noble College, and Young Gems, from Masulipatam; the Sporstmen, Vizagapatam, and the Harbour Team, Waltair.—A. P.

NANAK CHAND WILL BE MADE OVER TO KOTAH

Durbar Enters Into Agreement With Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 29.

Following the recent case in which Nanak Chand, a native of Khota State in Rajputana, fled to Hyderabad where he took shelter from the Khota Police, who wanted him on a charge of cheating, the Nizam's Government and the Khota Darbar have entered into an agreement similar to the agreement which exists between the Nizam's Government and the British Indian Government for handing over mutually persons wanted for offences in their respective territories.

The agreement comes into force immediately and under it Nanak Chand will be made over to the Khota Police.

A similar agreement exists with Alwar Darbar.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE JHALWAR

Ruler Congratulated For Opening Temples To Harijans

AJMER, July 29.

(By Mail.)

His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalwar, a small but progressive State in Rajputana, who recently presided over a Harijan Conference held at his capital, declared all the State temples open to Harijans.

Congratulating His Highness on the bold step taken, Mr. R. N. Chowdhari, Honorary Secretary of the Rajputana Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Highness.

"Hearty congratulations to Your Highness on declaring the States temples open to the Harijans, thus setting an example to Rajputana rulers in social reform as Your enlightened father did in the spread of education."—A. P.

PUNJAB COMMUNAL FORMULA

Further Efforts At Settlement

SIMLA, July 31.

Though the Punjab communal formula has not made headway for the present, it is understood that further conversations are proceeding to see if difficulties which had caused a deadlock could be overcome.

The fact that the Select Committee will not conclude its labours till the end of this year has given time to the authors of the formula to make further efforts at a peaceful settlement.—A. P.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES IN INDORE

Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand and many other prominent businessmen of Indore have made a representation to the Prime Minister, Holkar Government praying for better telegraphic facilities in Indore City.

They point out that till recently they had a fully equipped Telegraphic Office in the City but that now it does not receive late fee telegrams and businessmen have to send such telegrams only to the Camp Telegraph Office, four miles from the City.

They, therefore, urge that as Indore City is a large business centre, it should be provided as before with full telegraphic facilities including the receipt of late fee telegrams.

ALL READY FOR BOMBING

(Continued From Page 1)

sure at the advent of the troops.

The Air Force distributed notices of the proposed bombing operations over Kotkai and Khaar Yesterday and they were met with a fusillade of rifle firing as they flew over Khaar, but there were no casualties.—A. P.

TROOPS MOVE ON

NATHIAGALI, July 31.

The Third Light Battery, Nowshera, stationed for summer at Kalabagh near Nathiagali, moved down to-day in connection with the tribal disturbances.

The Frontier Government have appointed Saligram, Political Naib Tehsildar, as special revenue officer, Phelera State to help in restoration of peace after the recent tenants' revolt, in which the tenants demanded proprietary rights in the land which they cultivated. It is understood that the Revenue Officer has proclaimed that the tenants demand is illegitimate and unacceptable.—A. P.

"INDIAN VEGETABLES" COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize-Winners

The following is the correct solution together with the list of prize-winners in our "Indian Vegetables" Competition.

The first prize has been divided among the following three competitors, who each gave a correct solution. To make the amounts equal Rs. 10 has been added to the prize of Rs. 500 and these winners thus receive Rs. 170 each.

1st PRIZE Rs. 510 (Rs. 170 EACH)

(1) Miss INDUMATI TAMHAVE,
Deccan Gymkhana,
Near Swimming Bath, Poona, No. 4.

(2) CHRISTY DATT,
C/o. Rev. S. Datt, Troop Bazar,
Hyderabad (Deccan).

(3) Mr. B VENUGOPAL RAU,
C/o. The National City Bank of New York,
Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, 2.

2nd PRIZE Rs. 320 (Rs. 20 EACH)

The second and third prizes of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively have been amalgamated and Rs. 20 added. Rs. 320 is divided among the following sixteen competitors, each getting Rs. 20.

(1) Mrs. Kusumbai C. Dhairyawan
C/o. Dr. C. K. Dhairyawan,
Peerbhoy Building,
Princess Street, Bombay.

(2) Maurice Datt,
C/o. Rev. S. Datt,
Troop Bazar,
Hyderabad, (Deccan).

(3) Mrs. Frani D. Paymaster,
Amroliwalla House,
DeLisle Road,
Lower Parel, Bombay.

(4) Miss Bacha Batliboi,
Pleasant Park,
Ridge Road,

(5) S. Ramabai V. Deo,
C/o. Range Forest Officer,
Dhond.

(6) Mrs. Indumati Naik,
Vile Parle House,
Vile Parle (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)

(7) R. H. Bengalli,
West Parade,
Secunderabad, (Deccan).

(8) Miss Tara Shantaram,
38, Benham Hall Lane,
Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

(9) A. T. Doodhbhate,
C/o. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House, Fort, Bombay

(10) Ramchandra B. Thakore,
Mama's Pole, Baroda.

(11) Hari Aba Patil, Esq.,
Zaroli, Post Bhilad,
Dist. Thana.

(12) Mr. B. M. Guru,
Gurukul,
Kolhapur, (Deccan),

(13) Mr. Kali Rustomjee,
Wadia Mansions, Plot No. 635
Dadar Parsee Colony,
Dadar.

(14) Imani Begum,
C/o. Colonel Amir Sultan,
Hyderabad, (Deccan).

(15) Mahadeo Y. Paradkur, Esq.,
C/o. Pendharkar,
763, Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.

(16) Chandrakant G. Kirtikar,
D. P. Degamwalla,
Charitable Dispensary,
At Vapi Street,
Daman Road, Dist. Surat.

36 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF Rs. 5 EACH.

1 Mr. Dinsha Behram Jack
Gholwad
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

2 Mr. Shah Paramanandas Virji
Valabhdas
Limbdy Falia
Dhandhuker

3 Mr. Amir E Kurwa
C/o Messrs. Kurwa Kajiji
Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.

4 Mr. B. P. Joshi
8, Dr. Deshmukh Lane
Bombay 4.

5 Mr. Brahma Narayan
Jailor, Central India Agency Jail
Indore—C. I.

6 Mr. Natwarlal Harilal Shah
Accountant.
Hajur Political Court
Baroda.

7 Mr. B. N. Cooper
Damania Buidg.,
Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane
Bombay 4.

8 Mr. Haridas Madhavjee
C/o Bhagwandas Punjabhoy
Durgat Bail
Hubli—M. S. M. Rly.

9 Dr. A. D. Soares
Holmwood
Pachpadi—Jubbulpore C. P.

10 Mrs. Lalumibai Sane
686 Sadashivpeth
Poona City—Poona.

11 Miss E De Mello
Cathedral Street,
Ajmere.

12 Miss S. Martin
Telegraph Inspectors Quarters
Belgaum
M. S. M Rly.

13 Mr. Chhabildas D. Gordia
New Hanuman Lane
Harajl Muljee's House
1st Floor, Bombay 2.

14 Mr. K. R. Naidu
Office of Director of Public Health
Secretariat Buildg.
Nagpur C. P.

15 Mr. H. Wittenbaker
Carriage & Wagon Inspector
Abu Road
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

16 Miss Banu Dhaujishaw Engineer
Sethna House
Garden Lane
Khetwadi, Bombay

17 Mr. Chamanrai Daulatram
Butch
Shanker Falia,
Vansda Via, Billimora

18 Mr. Chamanlal Ishawarlal
Mehta
Zavery Kanyalal Ishwarlal & Co.
No. 235, Govind Apanck Street,
Madras.

19 Mr. C. Rangaswami
Clerk
Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.,
Cement Department
Home Street,
Fort, Bombay.

20 Mrs. Rukeya I. F. Lalji
93, Warden Road,
Bombay

21 Dr. K. D. Chandrakant, L.D.Sc
Pandurang Villas
367, Linking Road,
Khar—B. B. & C. I. Rly.

22 Mrs. M. Kelly
Female Indian Military Hospital
Jhansi.

23 Taputta Swamy Rao,
133 V. Cross Road,
Shankarpur,
Bangalore City.

24 D. G. Paranjpe,
Distillery,
Seoni (C. P.) B. N. Rly,

25 Mr. A. P. Naidu,
Arrabotu House,
Chatrapur,
(Garyam Dist.).

26 Mr. Laxmidas Devidas,
Dr. Pai Building,
Hughes Road,
Bombay No. 7.

29 Mr Atchanta Venkata Bapuasu,
Accountant,
Jute Mills,
Ellore (West Godawary Dist.).

28 Miss Chandravidha Chimanlal
Thakore,
Opp. Khadia Gate,
Ahmedabad.

29 Mr. Narayanrao G. Yadav,
Post Vadhai Dang,
Via Billimora,
Dist. Surat.

30 Mr. Natwarlal H. Shah,
Accountant, Dewan's Office,
Baroda.

31 Miss Coomi Wadia,
13, Laburnum Road,
New Gamdevi, Bombay.

32 Gha Kantilal Hargovind,
Gandhi Gali,
Visnagar.

33 Mr. M. Murthy,
Ticket Collector
B. N. Rly. Station,
Itwari (Dist. Nagpur).

34 Mr. Mody Thakordas,
Mathurdas
C/o. Modi Mathurdas Dulabhdas
Hanuman Bhighda
Bulsar.

35 Mr. Ichharam Vanmalidas
Kapadia,
Udwa Post, Sanjan,
Dist. Thana (B B & C I Rly.)

36 Mr. C. G Sant
722, Sadashiv
Poona No. 2

CORRECT SOLUTION

Vegetables	Clues.	Vegetables	Clues.
1	20	11	8
2	24	12	13
3	25	13	9
4	26	14	7
5	21	15	10
6	30	16	14
7	1	17	22
8	19	18	3
9	17	19	16
10	2	20	11

HUTCHINSON WORKED UNDER SURFACE, SAYS KEMP

But Show That His Aim Was To Cause Revolution In India Retorts Mr. Justice Young

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

Mr. Kemp continued arguments in the Meerut Conspiracy Case Appeal to-day dealing with the cases of Goswami, Chakarvarti and Gopal Basak, regarding all of whom counsel submitted that on evidence, there was little question that they were connected with Communists and had unlawful aims.

Gopal Basak, he said, belonged to the Workers and Peasants Party and opened branches at Dacca.

Mr. Kemp then took up the case of Mr. Mitra who, he said, was not a Communist at first, but gradually got converted after his association with Spratt and others from a Congressman to a definite Communist. Mitra was largely concerned with the E. I. R. Strike in 1928 and tried to extend it from Lilloah up the line as his various speeches showed.

CASE AGAINST HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Kemp next took up the case of Hutchinson who, according to his own statement, came of a revolutionary Socialist family and arrived in Bombay in 1928 accompanied by one Mrs. Nambiyar whose husband is in Germany. Accused opened a study circle and inculcated in the youth the principles of Leninism. They then got into touch with Bradley and Amir Hyder who were deep in conspiracy.

Mr. Kemp summed up Hutchinson's case, saying that his work was not done outside but under the surface. He was obviously a Communist, but did not take part in strikes and was a Communist working for others. Mr. Kemp read passages from Hutchinson's speeches.

Mr. Justice Young remarked that the text of all his speeches was that workers should unite, a very different type from other conspirators.

The Chief Justice: We must not be carried away by the seditious character of his speeches.

Mr. Kemp: I am trying to show that he was working in concert.

Mr. Justice Young: If you can, show that his aim was to cause revolution in India.

PREACHING ONLY.

Mr. Kemp then read passages from Hutchinson's statement in court.

The Chief Justice enquired whether it did not amount to preaching only.

Mr. Justice Young: The only question about Hutchinson is whether he worked with others.

Mr. Kemp next took up the case of Desai, editor of the "Spark" when the court rose for the day.

All the three British prisoners were present to-day. Mr. R. A. Horton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police who was in charge of the case, also attended.—A. P.

For Five Days In Kidnappers' Den

Jacob Factor Tells Strange Tale Of His Tortures

A Chicago report dated July 13 says:—

Weak and trembling, u[nshaven] for 12 days, Jacob (Jake the Barber) Factor, who is wanted in England for frauds amounting to to dol. 7,500,000 was released by his kidnapers this morning and returned to his home. It is understood that the dol 250,000 demanded by his abductors was paid.

His return sets at rest rumors that the kidnaping was a fake to hide his flight out of the country for the purpose of avoiding extradition proceedings. Recently he was reported to have been picked up at Alice, Tex., but this was later denied by the Jim Wells County sheriff.

After shaving and getting a rest he told police the story of the tortures he had suffered at the hands of gangsters and repeated it in the following article:

JACOB FACTOR'S VERSION.

After I was taken from the car (in which he was leaving a Chicago suburban roadhouse 12 days ago with his family) I was blindfolded with strips of linen and adhesive tape. I was then driven for 20 or 30 minutes—in circles it seemed.

The men—I don't know how many—took me to a basement with a concrete floor and iron door. They didn't talk much but they kept repeating that they'd get dol. 500,000 for me. They told me I had better get busy on the money. The bed was full of vermin and I had to sit in a chair all that night. I couldn't move because they kept my hands cuffed together in front of me. I thought daylight would never come and with the tape over my eyes, I wasn't even sure I'd be able to see it.

The next night they took me out of the basement and flung me into a car. My eyes where still covered and my hands still in the handcuffs. There was a car behind mine and a third car in front. We drove about an hour and stopped at a farmhouse. I knew it was a farmhouse because I could hear chickens and cows.

The kidnapers began to get tough. "You're going for a ride," said one. I figured everything was up, especially when they pressed two machineguns against my neck and asked "How does that feel?"

MENACED WITH SHEARS.

They wanted me to write notes to the family. I refused. They tried to make me. They held a pair of shears close to my face and snipped them so they touched my ears.

"We're going to cut your ears off," they threatened.

Men stood all night pointing unloaded revolvers at me. But I still refused. Once they told me that if I had any wealthy friends I wanted put on the spot instead of me, they'd let me go. Once they said my friends were talking too much and they threatened to shoot me again.

I was kept in bed most of the time with my eyes bandaged and hands tied the whole time. They would not let me shave or have a bath. Sunday night they took my ring and said, "We're going to send this to your wife so she'll know we've got you."

For the last five days they gave me nothing to eat. Yesterday there was a big gathering in my room. I could just see the men's feet through a tiny slit in the tape over my eyes. At times there were 20 men in the room. They drank a good deal. They taunted me and laughed at my apparent agony. My eyes ached terribly from the effect of the adhesive tape. My arms were almost paralyzed.

Last night there was a carouse and when it was over the men pulled me to my feet and led me out of the house. We drove for quite a while and then one of the men opened the door and told me to get out. They told me to stand still for a minute and then remove the bandage from my eyes. They took off the handcuffs and drove away.

I pulled the bandage from my eyes, and started to walk, although it hurt at every movement I made. The next thing that happened I met a policeman.

Now I'm going to bed.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(Continued from page 5).

member of their family. The type of aid given cannot be described here, for it differs with each individual case. "See your family physician"—"See a lawyer," "Report at such and such a State office." The advice must needs fit every hman need. The most usual method is that of having the social worker by home visits and personal interviews gain a full understanding of the situation, and then to send them to the proper source for advice. This clinic also cares for the families of the patients during their commitment. An orphan is assisted, a wife is given advice; the father of a large family of small children, whose mother is in hospital care, is recommended to appropriate social organizations.

Often persons who suffer from depression or feel they have some sort of mental disorder, and fear to go to a psychiatric clinic, come to this clinic for advice. Several persons, who have never been in any hospital are, at the request of their family, kept on the books while residing at home. These are usually slight cases, who are able to continue at work or at home, and only need to have their social environment readjusted. The mental hygiene clinic has indeed, in three brief months, become one of the busy institutions of the hospital.

HEAVY RAIN AT INDORE.

From Our Correspondent.

INDORE, July 30.

Since yesterday it is raining heavily.

Till to-day the rain fall is about four inches, and so it is harmful to crops.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 30.

Tango Maru, Takunga, Kobe.

Goshie Maru, Kinoshita, Singapore.

Falkenfels, Schliemann, Hongkong.

July 31.

Hilda, Tarabochia, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

July 31.

Karanja, Baird, Bhovnager.

LOADING.

July 31.

Falkenfels for Hamburg.

S. S. Tango Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tango Maru, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 47 passengers.

S. S. Goshie Maru:—The Moru Line steamer Goshie Maru, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Falkenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Falkenfels, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Hilda:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karanja:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Karanja, sailed yesterday for Bhovnager, with same bottom cargo.

SWASTIK LEAGUE APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Secretary of the Swastik League, Bombay, writes:—

The Swastik League was established in Bombay in 1929 mainly for the purpose of emphasising and meeting two of the pressing needs of the Hindu community, viz: (1) creating a liking for physical culture and (2) cultivating the habit of concerted action among the members of that community.

During the last five years it has been the experience of the League that the instinct for physical culture and for disciplined and organised action is not wanting but it is being stifled by lack of the necessary opportunities and facilities.

The League has all along been endeavouring to make its programme wholesome and stimulating. Thus by organising various games and drills the League had attempted to provide for all that is involved in the development of physical strength and vitality in accordance with the needs of daily life and also of emergencies of life.

The League had long been on the look out for a suitable place where it could centralise and coordinate its manifold activities. Such a place has been now secured. It is located in the heart of the Girgaum locality at Girgaum Back Road behind the Imperial Cinema. The League has now decided to expand its activities and make itself more useful to the Hindu public.

This can only be done with the generous help and sympathetic co-operation of the public.

We hereby appeal to the public of Bombay to co-operate with and help the institution liberally. For making its new premises well-equipped considerable expenditure has to be incurred. For meeting the immediate demands the management of the League has decided to observe the ensuing Cocoanut Day (the 5th of August, 1933) as the Swastik Day when volunteers of the League will go from place to place with collection boxes and request the public to contribute their mite. We expect that the public of Bombay will respond to our call generously and enable the League to carry its message far and wide.

RESERVE BANK REPORT SIGNED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 31.

Sir Malcolm Hailey was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by Nawab Zada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy President of the United Provinces Legislative Council, and Begum Ali Khan.

Guests included Lord and Lady Eustace Percy, Lord Lothian, Lord Rankeillour and a number of other members of the Select Committee.

The Reserve Bank report was signed to-day.

The Select Committee at a long sitting heard the evidence of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Moslem Conference and the Moslem League will give evidence tomorrow.

BAJAJ AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning and was closetted with Gandhiji in his Ashram.—A.P.

PARIS CELEBRATES BASTILLE DAY

Gala Dances, Fireworks, Torchlight Processions And Military Parades

With three full days of celebration stretching ahead of them, Parisians began last night their customary gay observance of Bastille Day by dancing in the streets, watching torchlight processions or marching in them, imbibing noble quantities of beers, wines, aperitifs and liqueurs, in short, making whoopee, writes the Chicago "Daily Tribune" (Paris Edition) in its issue of July 14.

Thousands of Parisians left town for the seashore, the mountains and the countryside, others tripped into the nearby suburbs. Trains were crow[ded] roads were jammed with speeding automobiles.

They have three full days ahead of them: to-day, the big holiday; to-morrow, a Saturday, and next day, Sunday, business and the depression forgotten until Monday morning or maybe later.

This morning there will be a great parade of the Paris garrison, cadets from St. Cyr., Polytechnique and the Naval School, Gardes Republicains, foot and mounted soldiery, and overhead 100 air-planes will dip low, at only 1800 feet, to take part in the parade.

The troops will parade in the Esplanade des Invalides across the Point Alexandre III and between the Petit and Grand Palais, where they will be reviewed and decorations will be awarded, and thence to the Place de la Concorde.

Ambassador Straus will watch the parade from the reviewing stand in front of the Petit Palais, where General Henri Etienne Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, will present the troops to President Lebrun, War Minister and Premier Daladier, Naval Minister Leygues and Air Minister Cot.

At 8 o'clock, noon and 8 o'clock to-night salvos of artillery will be fired from the Invalides and historic Fort Mont Valerien.

To-night there will be great displays of fireworks, at the Pont Neuf, the Parc Montsouris, the Buttes Chaumont, the Ile St. Louis and the Auteuil viaduct and lesser displays at the Place de la Bastille, Place de la Nation and the Butte Montmartre. The Tour Eiffel will be open until midnight for those who wish to watch all the fireworks at once.

All city and departmental and national buildings will be outlined in shimmering line of gas flames. The facade of Sacre Coeur will be illuminated.

In many places, notably at the Hotel de Ville, Bastille and the Place de la Nation, there will be great public dances in the streets and in the thousands of places—almost every place where a cafe owner is on his toes—there will be smaller but equally lively dances.

Americans, as usual, will flock to Montparnasse, where tons and tons of beer and aperitis will be [swi]shed away in a joyous float where there will be dancing on every square inch where no drinker squats where the night will mock at day. Others will go to the Place de la Contrescarpe and to the Place du Tertre atop Montmartre.

The troops will get a pint of wine to the man.

There will be neither buses nor trolleys after 8 o'clock to-night, but there will be the Metro and taxis.

Last night there was a big torchlight procession from Belleville through the ancient eastern part of the city to the Seine.

EUROPEAN MILL MANAGER ATTACKED

(From A Correspondent).

CHALISGAON, July 29.

Trouble was brewing in the Chalisgaon Shri Laxminarayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, for the last few days.

It culminated yesterday in the brutal and dastardly attack by the men on Mr. Sawyers, the English Manager of the said mills.

The men about forty in number surrounded the manager. A large piece of hessian cloth was thrown over his head and a heavy blow was given which fortunately missed his head though it grazed his helmet. Then the men dived at his knees and threw him down and boxes of yarn and bobbins were thrown at him. On getting up he was given a severe blow on his back with a wooden club.

The manager somehow reached the gate of the department where again he was thrown down; but he somehow managed to get up and reached the office.

R. L. Y. C. REGATTA ABANDONED

LONDON, July 31.

As Westerly gale showed no sign of abatement to-day, the Royal London Yacht Clubs Regatta at Cowes abandoned.

The decision probably is unprecedented in the long history of Cows yachting festival.—Reuter.

RELEASE POLITICALS

London Indian Congress League's Demand

LONDON, July 31

A resolution demanding the release of political prisoners in India and withdrawal of British forces was passed at a meeting of League, London, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fenner Brock[way] M.P.—Reuter.

DRAMA OVER STOLEN WIFE

Husband Takes Deadly Vengeance On Trafficker In Women

Despite police efforts to end the scandal of marriages of convenience, arranged to permit the entry of undesirable women into England, the evil still persists, and one such "marriage" is at the bottom of grim drama of the Paris underworld—a duel over a stolen wife, writes the Paris correspondent of "The People."

When Curly Antony, otherwise Antoine Grisoni, entered the gambling-den he was in the habit of frequenting here, and said: "My wife has gone," there was a round of mocking laughter, and one of the mirthmakers said: "Better ask Rene the Placer."

The name of this trafficker in women was well known to Curly Antony.

He set himself at once to make inquiries through the underworld channels open to him.

They told him that his wife had fallen under the spell of "Rene-le-Placeur", and by him had been "exported" to England the day after her disappearance.

Curly went to the police, and they found that within a few days of her arrival in England his wife had been "married" to one of the many professional husbands on the list of Rene's organisation.

To all intents and purposes she was a British subject when they traced her in London at the house where she had been "placed" by Rene.

The police being unable to help him, Curly Antony fell back on the law of the "milieu," or underworld, and the same night he telephoned to the "Placer".

"Curly speaking," he said. "I have something to say to you."

For a denizen of the underworld the invitation was not hard to understand.

"Right you are," was the reply "When and wherever you like."

"At once on the Boulevard Strasbourg."

A few minutes later two men paced the famous boulevard, which is in the heart of Paris theatre-land and at the same time the headquarters of the traffic in women.

From opposite sides they glared at each other, each waiting for an opportunity of getting his shot in first.

"Curly" crossed the road, risking his life in front of a tram, and regardless of the crowded terrace of the famous Globe tavern, he opened fire on the other, emptying five chambers of his revolver into him.

The "Placer" fell dead and the crowd seized Curly and tried to lynch him.

"His life belonged to m'e', he cried, voicing the grim rule of the "milieu."

"He was unarmed, you savage", was the retort but the police officer searching the dead man found two Brownings, one hidden in each sleeve.

Story Of Assault On Constables In Cells

Under-Trial Prisoners Plead They Acted In Self-Defence, But Magistrate Convicts

Abdul Hussain alias Shira and Dawood Budan two under-trial prisoners were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for assaulting a public servant on July 26 by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

The case for the prosecution was that on July 26 the two under-trial prisoners were being led into their cell in the Esplanade Police Station when the first accused is alleged to have assaulted the police constable who was escorting him. The second accused picked up a sleeping board and struck the other constable who came on the scene.

DEFENCE WITNESSES CALLED.

The accused wanted to call some of the under-trial prisoners as defence witnesses, who were in the lock-up on July 26. The magistrate directed the court officer to take the two accused to the cell downstairs and allow them to see if any of the under-trial prisoners who were there on the day of the incident could be identified by the accused.

Two undertrial prisoners were brought in. The first denied all knowledge of any incident on the day in question as he stated he was outside the court limits when the assault took place.

The second, one Anandji Joshi—a Hindu—stated that he was in his cell when he saw the two accused being led past his cell. There were three or four constables who were assaulting the two accused and were handling them very roughly. He could not see what happened after the accused went out of sight of his cell.

PROSECUTION DECLINED.

Mr. De Cunha for the prosecution declined cross-examination and the magistrate stated that, if the prosecution declined to cross-examine this witness, then the plea of the accused that they had struck the constables in self-defence might be correct.

Mr. De Cunha then cross-examined the witnesses. In answer to a question from Mr. De Cunha the witness stated that he was arrested by the Princess Street Police and had been transferred to the Esplanade lock-up and that he had been there for nearly fifteen days.

WHY HE WAS ARRESTED?

Mr. D'Cunha: What are you charged with?

Witness: I had sent a petition to the Police Commissioner that Inspector Raje was receiving a bribe of Rs. 1,200 every month to permit "Satta" gambling and so I have been arrested.

The witness stuck to his statement in cross-examination that the two accused were assaulted by the constables when they were led past his cell.

Have you any previous convictions? asked Mr. D'Cunha.

Witness: Yes, two. Some eleven or fourteen years ago for theft.

Magistrate: How does that effect the testimony of the witness. You cannot expect respectable people to be hanging around the cells?

DEFENCE PLEA REJECTED.

The defence was that the first accused felt giddy when he stepped out of the police motor van, and that he sat down at the entrance to the cells. He was then roughly handled by one of the police constables on duty and as a result the rosary he was wearing round his neck broke. He then remonstrated with the constable for breaking his Rosary. The constable assaulted him and forcibly removed him to a cell. Three or four constables also joined in the assault. When he got into his cell he was so roughly assaulted that he picked up a plank and assisted by the 2nd accused assaulted the constables in self-defence. The second accused made a similar statement but denied he had assaulted the constables.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them as stated above.

MUSLIM MEETING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 31.

In connection with the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference at Simla on 6th August, an informal meeting of certain prominent Muslims will be held here on 4th or 5th August.

A meeting of the Municipality held to-day was adjourned as a mark of respect to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

Hyderabad, (Deccan).—A private tonga owned by Syed Hyder Hussaini, an Assistant in the Unani Hospital, was involved in a serious accident on Thursday night, resulting in the death of the horse and grave injuries to the driver and Mr. Hussaini's servant.—A. P.

DO YOU ENJOY EATING?

A good appetite is a blessing to a man in health, but to a man with indigestion it is a mockery.

If your appetite is poor, there is something wrong. You are missing one of the pleasures of life and you should take a tonic.

If you eat well but suffer for it afterwards, you need a digestive tonic.

If you eat well or badly and suffer from constipation, you require a laxative tonic.

Stearns' Digestive and Tonic Tablets fulfill all three needs. They keep the blood, nerves, digestion and bowels in perfect order and give strength and virility to men and women alike.

Obtainable of all good Chemists and Stores.

MAKE WORK A PLEASURE AND PLEASURE A GREATER PLEASURE.

B. C. S.

STEARNS' DIGESTIVE & TONIC TABLETS

Remedial, Restorative, Rejuvenating

Television Made Practical In Home With Iconoscope

Revolutionary Invention Based On Human Eye Principle Hailed By Radio Engineers

The Iconoscope, hailed by radio engineers as a revolutionary invention in television, making its use in the home at last practical, was described for the first time at Chicago on June 27 before the meetning of the Institute of Radio Engineers by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, of the R. C. A.-Victor reseach laboratories at Camden, New Jersey.

The development of the Iconoscope culminates 10 years of intensive research by Dr. Zworykin and a large corps of assistants. The first eight years' work was done at the Westinghouse Laboratories, while the last two years' research was conducted at Camden, N. J.

The invention, Dr. Zworykin stated, involves an entirely new principle in television, eliminating all mechanical parts, such as scanning discs, motors, optical systems, sources of light, and similar devices now employed. Its present efficiency, he added, is 10,000 times greater than that of other systems, when working only at 10 per cent of its possible output. A 100 per cent output, Dr. Zworykin said, will give it 70,000 times the efficiency of the older systems.

The Iconoscope, which means the "image-observer," duplicates the human eye and is to all intents an artificial eye. Like the eye it has a retina, rods and cones, nerves leading to the brain. this system is the receiver, announced four years ago, known as the Kinescope of motion-observer.

In some respects the artificial eye is more sensitive than the human eye, for it can "see" wave lengths of the invisile spectrum, such as ultra-violet and infra-red. Thus in addition to its entertainment uses it may also be employed in ultra-microscopic scientific work.

One of the important parts of the artificial eye, substituting for the millions of rods and cones behind the human retina, consists of three million photo-electric cells, or "electric eyes," the nature of which is kept a secret. These cells are so small that they can be seen only under a microscope. So minute are they that 10,000 of them are crowded into the space of one square centimetre. The entire three million photo-cells are held in a mica sheet four by five inches and the whole is enclosed in a vacuum tube sixteen inches long with a bulb eight inches in diameter.

One of the remarkable features of the artificial eye is that it has "memory," being able to retain images of light and transmit them undiminished to the artificial "brain."

The Iconoscope is the transmitting part of the system, while the Kinescope is the receiving part. The former is the eye, while the latter is the brain. Both have one element in common, a cathode ray tube, which emits a powerful beam of electrons. But instead of the mica sheet with the three million photo-electric cells the Kinescope has a fluorescent screen.

CHANGES LIGHT TO ENERGY

The Iconoscope takes the light from the object "televised" by means of an ordinary motion picture camera lens and transforms it inside the cathode ray tube by means of the electron beam playing on the three million cells, into electrical energy, or short radio waves. This electrical energy is picked up by the cathode ray tube of the Kinescope, or receiving part, and there transformed back again into light energy.

The Iconoscope, Dr. Zworykin stated, serves the same purpose as the human eye. It converts an image in a series of electrical impulses that can be transmitted by radio and then received and reproduced.

The eeceiving apparatus, described four yers ago, consists of a cathode ray tube which reproduces images without involving mechanical moving parts. The same kind of cathode ray receiver is employed : the transmitter, minus the fluorescent screen, which is made of willemite.

"The main feature of the Iconoscope," Dr. Zworykin stated, is a transmitting or pick-up equipment which converts the image into radio signals also without requiring the use of moving mechanical parts. This involves a special new principle, which gives more electrical outpt for transmission.

"In ordinary television systems every point of the picture acts on a photo-electric cell for a very short duration of time. This time is of the order of onc 1,500,000th part of a second, or one second divided by 1,500,000. This duration is only obtained in the case of very good pictures.

"During this period a photo-cell of the highest sensitivity will deliver only sixty electrons to the amplifiers, an amount so small that good amplificaion is impossible.

"In the Iconoscope the picture acts on a photo-electric cell all the time, and there is provision in the structure which collects the energy of the light, or, so to speak, memorizes it, and then transmits it point by point twenty-four times per second. This involves a new principle for storing electrical energy, which may be called the "electrical memory."

"Thus, it can be seen that the amount of energy stored or "memorized" in the new photo-cell is, as compared with the old system, in the ratio of one divided by twenty-four as against one divided by 1,500,000, a "memory" 70,000 times greater.

At present, however, we are able to obtain only ten per cent. efficiency or 7,000 times increase of output from the picture possible with the disc scanner under identical conditions.

The means which make this possible is the use of the cathode ray beam which acts as a sort of electrical switch, connecting the 3,000,000 individual photo-cells in the Iconoscope with the radio transmitter. At the present time the development is at such a point that it can perform substantially in the same manner as a motion picture camera, which also projects twenty-four images per second.

The Iconoscope is so arranged that the mica-sheet with the 3,000,000 photo-cells, referred to by Dr. Zworykin as the "electronic mosaic," receives both the light from the image and the beam of electrons from the cathode.

Photo-cells transform the light energy into electrical energy. The lens, an ordinary motion picture camera lens, is also inside the cathode ray bulb, and focuses on the electronic mosaic as does the electron beam.

The whole apparatus consists of the cathode ray camera, a tripod and a pair of boxes containing the amplifiers.

It takes one twenty-fourth of a second, Dr. Zworykin explained for the electron beam to play over the entire surface of the 3,000,000 cells in the mosaic, so that the beam covers the entire surface twenty-four times per second.

The cross section of the electron beam, or cathode ray, Dr Zworykin added, must be well defined and equal to one element of the picture. So that if the size of the picture is four inches, the size of the electron beam spot should be one one-hundred-twenty-fifth part of an inch, or eight inches divided by a 1,000. He explained that at present the pictures are divided into 250 elements to the inch, both in length and width.

A four-inch picture would thus be divided into a thousand elements. One element in the picture is thus two times four divided by a thousand. The greater the number of elements the picture is divided in the greater is the clearness. Some of the actually constructed tubes, it was stated are good up to 500 lines or elements with a margin for future improvements.

The tube has an exceptionally low neck, in which is contained the "electron gun" which fires the electron beam against the mosaic at high speed. Dr. Zworykin was born in Russia and received his technical education at the Institute of Technology at Leningrad from which he was graduated in 1912. He then studied for two years in Paris under Prof. Paul Langevin, and served as a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the Russian Army for the duration of the war, at the conclusion of which he came to the United States. He studied at the University of Pittsburgh, where he received his Ph.D. In 1921 he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and remained for ten years. He is 43 years old.—"Montreal Gazette."

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE

In Various Sizes

At Annas **4** *Per lb.*

Write to the MANAGER

"Bombay Chronicle"

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Big Combine Cut Prices

JAPANESE CLOTH IN KENYA

(By Mail.)

Livrpool, July 12.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Since our last circular was written, business on the Royal Exchange has been quite active generally, and in some quarters fair weights have been booked at prices which to some spinners appear to show a very slight margin of profit, but to others losses are inevitable.

It is reported that one big combine has cut up their prices considerably over and above the rise in the price of cotton, and although the bookings have fallen off, their action is an indication of a stronger position.

Tho fluctuation of the dollar is making buyers nervous and very little business is being left uncovered.

The following figures of cotton piece and artificial silk goods landed in the British Colony of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate from the United Kingdom and Japan, for the first three months of the year are rather startling, for whilst both show an increase over 1932, Japan is enormously so:—

United Kingdom—1933 1755227 yds.; 1932 1570909 yds.

Japan—1933 9633892 yds.; 1932 7583646 yds.

CLOTH.

Dhooties, fine mulls, jaconets, prints and fancies have been freely enquired for from India, but owing to the advance of the market, most of the offers have been sent back for revision. Modest orders have been booked, but nothing in bulk transactions are mentioned.

South America has again been been a good market, having purchased a fair amount of dyed goods, sateens and twills. Egypt has been quiet, only taking a few lots of miscellaneous goods. Useful purchases of fine cloth have been made by the Continent, whilst a varied demand has been exprienced for the Dominions and the home trade.

YARN.

Both American and Egyptian spinners have reported a fair week for sales, but deliveries are under production. In all probability this is due more or less to the holidays which are taking place in the manufacturing districts, and the position will undoubtedly right itself when spinners' holidays commence. The Doublers are reported to be exceedingly busy.

At the moment, the market appears to be marking time on outside developments and requires a stimulant to revive outside speculation. However, with crops beginning to approach the more critical growing period, through which they rarely pass without some scare, we consider that moderate commitments on the "long" side are still warranted.

UPPER CONTRACT.

We have again had a quiet week in this market. Outside interest continues to be dormant and operations have been mainly confined to merchants covering against sales and "price fixings" for spinners' account. Brazils, which have not been on sale locally for some time, are now beginning to be offered by some merchants. It is difficult at present to get a line on this crop, but in previous years they have competed to some extent with the shorter Egyptian varieties. Local stocks are moving off rather slowly and unless the demand improves, holders of the higher grades especially will have to start to reduce their basis to effect a clearance before the new crop movement commences.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 31.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 29/2; highest Rs. 29-3; closing Rs. 28-12; clearing Rs. 28-12.

C[illegible]

ing Rs. 30-5; closing Rs. 29-12-6; clearing Rs. 29-12-0.

Linseed December delivery opening Rs. 7; closing Rs. 7/0/3; clearing Rs. 7.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery opening Rs. 30; highest Rs. 30-1; lowest Rs. 29/6/6; closing Rs. 29/7; Clearing Rs. 29/8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Rs. 31-5; closing Rs. 30/10; Clearing Rs. 30/10.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ld)

Receipts from 1st September to 27th July 24,67,615

Same time last season 19,87,686

Exports from 1st September to 27th July—

	1932/33	1931/32
Unied Kingdom	62488	22243
Continent	325381	118182
China	112700	207211
Japan	1047843	507913
Coast Ports ...	26288	36639
U S A ...		25
Total	1574700	892213

Total exports by rail, 1st September 1932 to 27th July 1933 127553

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 27 July 1933 627195

Same time last year 781970

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th July 1933 817638

Same period last year 802896

KARACHI STATICTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce & other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1932 to 19th July 1933 939526

Total for the corresponding period last seoson 734117

Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 19th July 1933 ... 915963

Total for the corresponding period last season 668854

OPTION PREMIUS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Rs	a	p.
Cotton Broach A/M.	35	8	0
Silver Shravan	0	7	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	7	0
Gold Shravan	0	3	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	9	3
Linseed September	0	6	6
Linseed May	1	1	0
Wheat September	0	4	3
Wheat May	0	11	3

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

SHANGHAI, July 31.

T T on London	
Previous close	1.3 1-16
To-day's opening	1.3
To-day's close	1.3 1-8
Diff.	+1-16

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st July 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	8,09,66,000
Other Deposits	73,94,58,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	96,23,000
Rupees	93,82,97,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	41,02,68,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	95,98,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	3,37,88,000
Cash Credits	17,33,12,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,47,64,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,81,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,57,07,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	38,23,000
Balances with other Banks	5,85,000
	68,47,26,000
Cash	25,35,71,000
Rupees	92,82,97,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£863,900
Advances and Investments in London	£932,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 46,400

Percentage 30.54.

Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 1,16,70,000 Increase.

Other Deposits Rs. 44,15,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 92,79,000 Increase.

Loans Rs. 10,27,000 Decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 39,60,000 Decrease.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 27,52,000 Increase.

Cash Rs. 2,87,00,000 Increase.

Ways & Means Advances to the Govt. of India Rs. 3,00,00,000 Decrease.

Percentage 30.54.

Adventuress Poses As Titled Society Woman

"Expert Travelling Thief" Saved By Illness From Penal Servitude

Saved from a sentence of penal servitude by reason of the fact that she is suffering from what is regarded as a fatal discase, Nellie Ruth Munday, 51, an adventuress with an amazing past, was at Lincoln Sessions sentenced by the Recorder, Mr. J. S. Pritchett, to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division for false prctences, says "News of the World".

Det.-Insp. Birkin stated that Scotland Yard described Munday as an expert travelling thief.

Between 1896 and 1932 she had been imprisoned for 10 years in all. In committing her offences she used the names of titled ladies such as 'Lad Markham," "Lady Dashwood," "Lady Ramsay," "Lady Cynthia Sackville West," "Lady Jackson," and "the Hon. Cynthia Colewith." She was last liberated from prison on Jan. 6.

Born at Cullercoates, near Grimsby, Munday quite early in life showed wayward tendencies, and made her first appearance in the police-court at the age of 10.

She had stolen half-a-crown from her grandmother, and her general character was such that the Alford justices sent her to a reformatory at Sunderland for three years.

SUFFERED MANY PUNISHMENTS.

Many years later Munday became an adventuress, and for false pretences, fraud and theft, in various parts of England, she served terms of imvrisonment ranging from one day to 18 months. In 1910 she was sentenced at Maidstone Assizes to three years' penal servitude for stealing jewellery.

Securing a situation on her release, Munday led a blameless life for two years. Then she drifted back into dishonesty and victimised dressmakers and milliners in the West-end by her plausible tongue.

Next, Munday went to Paris, and as "Lady Muir" she, in the course of the journey, ingratiated herself with the titled wife of a well-known Colonial official.

Her masquerade was discovered, and she was bundled out of the country. Arriving in England she recommitted herself, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment followed.

Practically penniless on her release, Munday, using the name of a titled lady, swindled dozens of West-end tradesmen, and to evade arrest she, for a time, acted as a guide to Americans touring the Shakespeare Country.

While at Stratford-on-Avon, Munday telephoned to the famous authoress, Miss Marie Corelli, pretending that she was "Lady Ramsay" and a cousin of Princess Patricia.

A day or two later they had tea together, and as they were about to part her "ladyship" suggested that she had lost her purse. Miss Corelli handed her £2.

After this Munday went to Warwick Castle and borrowed money from the wealthy woman then living there.

KEPT UP GAME OF BLUFF.

The latter soon discovered that she had been entertaining an adventuress, and she communicated with the police.

When detectives turned up at the house of a titled lady where Munday then was, she kept up her game of bluff as "Lady Ramsay."

For a time she was successful, but the police later established her identity, and for a series of frauds she received 18 months' imprisonment.

Munday's next appearance in court was in 1932, when she went

For lve years following her return back to gaol for nine months for swindling shopkeepers in London.

For five years following her release, Munday kept fairly straight but in the end her old bankering for spoofing people get the better of her.

Consequently in October, 1928, at London Sessions she was ordered 15 months' imprisonment for fraud and theft.

Regaining her freedom in November, 1929 Munday assumed the names of prominent titled society women, stayed at good-class hotels and induced shop-keepers to part with articles with which she disappeared.

This resulted in her being sent to gaol for ten months.

Again in February, 1931, Munday appeared in the dock at London Sessions, and Sir Herbert Wilberforce ordered her a year's hard labour for receiving property stolen in a guest-house at Pembridge-crescent, Notting Hill Gate.

Now, as mentioned, she is once more behind gaol walls, and suffering from an incurable malady.

JUST PASSED BY THE CENSOR

Topical

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF

BABU SEN GUPTA

SHOWING AT

Krishna Cinema

NEW CHARNI ROAD

SEE TO-NIGHT

5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

For the attention of

MOTORISTS

SIMONIZ POLISH and SIMONIZ KLEENER are now available everywhere at the old 1931 prices. These substantial reductions are possible only because dollars are "cheap" and you are given the full benefit of it !

If you are unable to get your supplies at the reduced prices write to :

Brigg Bros. & Co., Bombay

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.

35" x 45"—62 lbs

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING AND COVERING

Operators Await First Bureau Report

PROCESSING TAX CAUSING UNCERTAINTY

Carry Over Expected 12 Million Bales

The New York Cotton futures prices show a net rise of 30 points during the week. October highest being 11.04 on July 27 and lowest 9.58 on July 21. The range was 146 points.

Professional Bull operators have liquidated their Speculation purchases fearing adverse effect of the Processing Tax. Latest cables state that the Southern hedge selling is now increasing. In view of the uncertainty of the Bureau Report there is less disposition to operate.

Annual figures of consumption and carry over of American cotton will be issued to-day being the last day of the season. In view of improvement in consumption during the last five months the carry-over is expected around 12 million bales.

Bombay, July 31.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying, influenced by Southern hedge selling and partially on covering.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points which was the highest level of the day. There was marked absence of any important buying and with increased Southern hedge selling prices declined 23 points from the opening level and October reached the low level at 10.41. At this level there was heavy short covering which caused a sharp rally and the market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 10.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 10.50c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points. Offerings were light and trade calling was heavy. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6 37d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 3 points with January 5-1|2d. per lb. Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of one to five points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Liquidation has subsided following last week's break in cotton prices. The elimination of speculative long accounts has evidently much improved the technical position of the market. Moreover offerings have become light and confidence has returned

Encouragement is derived from reports of heavy rains damaging the crop in the South-Central sections of the cotton belt, while portions of West Texas and Oklahoma are reported to be still in need of moisture. Meanwhile rains in the other sections of the Central and Eastern belt are promoting the spread of boll-weevil infestation.

Nothing of a more definite nature has developed in respect of acreage curtailment and traders are awaiting Government Report of August 8th for a better basis for calculating future prospects Reports that the Farm Credit Administration is releasing cotton held as security for crop loans to original owners for sale and is replacing the released cotton with purchases of futures to provide for the fulfilment of options given to growers as compensation under the acreage reduction scheme, have helped the undertone of the market.

However, majority of traders hold the opinion that on the basis of present information these transactions will have little effect on the market, as sales of spot cotton should offset purchases of futures.

FIRST BUREAU REPORT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The market was quiet and operators are awaiting the effect of the new industrial schemes in America and also the first Bureau report on the 8th August.

With regard to the Bureau, we would draw the attention of our friends to last year's report. It will be remembered that Government in their first report made full allowance for subsequent deterioration in August and September with the result that that their later Bureau reports showed little change in spite of unfavourable weather in August. This year there has been a severe drought in the Western Belt which our Liverpool friends inform us is the worst on record and should Government in their Bureau follow last year's proceedings, then it is quite likely we shall get a bullish report.

No official announcement has yet been made as to whether Government will include the reduction recently obtained in their report but in view of the fact that they have commenced destroying the crop in the leased areas, it seems likely that it will be included

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report give the following figures of the past twelve seasons:—

The American Cotton Season 1932-1933 is ending to-day and the Figures of World's Consumption of American Cotton during the season and the carryover at the end of the year will be published in America to-morrow We give below for comparison the figures from 1920 to 1932:—

1920-21	9.364
1921-22	4.879
1922-23	2.573
1923-24	2.319
1924-25	2.991
1925-26	5.362
1926-27	7.236
1927-28	5.472
1928-29	4.679
1929-30	6.344
1930-31	9.130
1931-32	13.449

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.64-04 at 11.58 a.m. lowest 10.41—19 at 10.49 a.m.

Messrs. Saruphchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York.—Plowing proceeding. completion time depends capacity supervisory organization; expect before end of August. Market very quiet; weather predictions favourable; prefer buying on declines only.

We understand acreage reduction oversubscribed and expect—higher prices.

Liverpool.—Doubt real success Blanket plan despite American acclamation; apparently American markets will not stand up to Dollar appreciation therefore one must expect either further depreciation Dollar or decline cotton.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

N. Y. December highest 10.84 (opening), lowest 10.60 (10.49 a.m.)

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-34 a.m.:—Liverpool scattered buying, offerings limited.

12-28 p.m.:—Light rains Little Rock dist. (Arkansas), Shreveport dist. (Louisiana). Cool nights.

5-59 p.m.:—New York hedge selling increasing, less trade demand. Process Tax causing some uncertainty.

Liverpool Representative of the New York Cotton Exchange cabled:—

"Estimate seasons consumption American 14,132,000, June consumption 1,333,000, July 1, 240,000. carry over 11,975,000. American business hesitant, some fear downturn next few weeks following application codes and Processing taxes."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market absorbing daily hedging sales but with indications acreage reduction successful expect ultimate resumption upward trend.

New York.—Our information competent organization supervise and enforce plowing up cotton in accordance with allotment plan. Understand no change in Administration currency policies.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

We expect Government will use powers to raise prices of commodities. We will have better idea of crop after August eighth. Leased lands will be ploughed according to contracts.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

RE: EXCURSION SPECIAL TRAIN FROM AHMEDABAD TO NASIK, RAMESHWARAM AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST AND PILGRIMAGE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The above SPECIAL TRAIN will now leave AHMEDABAD on or about the 15TH AUGUST, 1933, instead of on the 31st July, 1933. as previously notified, provided sufficient passengers are booked.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED TO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS FROM THE NEAREST STATION IMMEDIATELY.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

In sympathy with quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 226-12 on nervous long liquidation influenced by reports of rains in Texas and uncertain political situation.

At the decline there was increased buying and some professional operators were reported buying. Prices advanced to Rs. 228 and the undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a decline of 4 points but later on prices were quoted 9 points lower on decline in dollar-sterling Cross Rate. In the local market there was some selling which depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	209/4
Broach A.-M.	227/12
Oomra D-J.	108/8
Bengal D.-J.	166/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 31.

133 Motiram Vaghji, Manobadar, 30 off.
100 Motiram Vaghji Sarangpur, 70 off.
65 Motiram Vaghji. Viramgaon, 20 off.
35 Motiram Vaghji. Banusa, 154 1/2.
71 Motiram Vaghji, Neemuch. 154.
124 Motiram Va hji Manovadar, 35 off.
100 Motiram Vaghji. Kudchi, 22 off.
38 Motiram Vaghji, Mahuva. 135.
10 Motiram Vaghji. Kapasin. 131.
53 Vasanji Morarji, Betroj. 210
119 Kilachand Devchand, Sindhurni, 17 off.
69 Volkart Bros., Runala. old 155.
100 Volkart Bros., Navsari, 279-1/2.
57 Narshinagshi, Varbutan, 170.
209 Shamji Karamshi, Palej, 1 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

Broach Fine	213/218
Bengal Fine	163/167
Mathia Fine	175/185
Khandeish	185/195
Aurangabad/Jalna	185/193
Akola/Khamgaon	197/201
Arvi/Dhamangaon	203/206
Wardha/Nagpur	206/209
Khandwa/Sanawad	199/203
Indore/Ujjain	196/210
Veeramgam/Patadi	203/208
Coompta M G. Good	215/222
Bagalkot	197/202
Miraj/Echalkaranji	207/213
Kurangani/Cambodia	254/271
Old Southerns	187/204

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay. July 31.

Ready Java	14 12 0
S. S. Nawab	5 1 6
S. S. India	4 15 3
S. S. Pasha	4 15 6
July Shipment	5 0 3
August Shipment	5 0 6
A/S Shipment	5 1 3
O/D Shipment	5 2 0
African Ready	14 12 0

Tone.—Quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago. July 29.

July	0.94
Sept.	0.97 1/8
December	1.00 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS TAXABLE

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	85/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	85/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	97/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	98
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	113/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	113/2

TAXFREES.

p c 1955 Mysore	111-8
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108-12
6 1/2 p.c. 1035 B.D.L.	107-13

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94/10
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	101-14
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101-12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105-0
5 p c 1939/44 Cash	106-9
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 per cent. B P T 1974	93
4 p c M Deb. 1974	92-0
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959	105-0
6 p c M Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p c K P T 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	107-8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 85/6 and declined to Rs. 85/1 on scattered long liquidation. Later on the market was steady on covering.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 31.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business. The Silver agreement failed to induce any important demand as restriction on production will have no material effect until consumption of Silver increases. However in view of general increase in commodity prices, silver will also have sympathetic effect for a moderate improvement in general price level. For the local market prices fluctuated within a narrow range as operators show no inclination to increase their interest. In the meantime Shanghai Exchange is also fluctuating irregularly within a narrow range. The gold market is keeping steady owing to continuous buying by local Bankr for export purposes.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	56	3	0
Shravan	56	5	0
Bhadarva	56	9	0
Ready gold	30	11	0
Shravan	30	11	6
Bhadarva	30	12	0
Sovereigns	19	11	6

NEW YORK SILVER.

New Cork, July 29.

Spot silver	35-1|2—5|8c.
September	35.90—70

Tone:—Easy.

AMRICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 29-7-33	9051000	10168000
Receipts Yesterday Towns 28-7-33	1217000	1351000
Exports to date 29-7-33	8507000	8853000
Stock at Ports 28-7-33	3107000	3396000
Stock Interior Towns 28-7-33	1217000	13510000
Stock Liverpool 28-7-33	832000	743000
Visibre Supply 28-7-33	6560000	6626000
Quantity in Sight 28-7-33	14029000	14784000
Quantity out of Sight 28-7-33	14264000	13347000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Bales.
Khandesh	81
Central India	305
Berar	85
Rajputana	52
Dhollera	239
Compta-Dharwar	205
Western-Northerns	102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,299
Persians	15
Egyptians	183
Total Cotton	2.506
	Cwts.
Wheat	35,054
Linseed	830
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	430
Gingellyseed	65
Poppyseed	216
Groundnuts	5,613
Castorseed	3.396
Rice	21.145
Myrabollams	1.418
Cottonseed	1,036
Mowraseed	30
Gram	415
Joowar	430
Bajree	634
	Tons.
Coal	590

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 31.

Linseed September	6	13	9
Linseed May	7	2	0
Wheat September	5	0	0
Wheat January	5	5	3
Wheat May	5	2	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 31.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 297-3-4 nominal.
Banks Selling T T 295-3-4 nominal.
Banks Buying T T 292 1|4 nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 637.
Banks Buying D D 647.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 61-5-8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 95-1-2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 61 5|8.
BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 104.
CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.52 29th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 31st inst.
Japan—London 1|2 13|16 29th inst.
London—Paris 85.12 29th inst.
London—Belgium 23.89 29th inst.
inst.
London—Switzerland 17.27 28th
London—Italy 63.25 28th inst.
London—Berlin 13.98 28th inst.
London—Holland 8.28 28th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.38 28th inst.
London—New York 4.48 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £6|4|6 27th inst.; £6|4|3 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3|16 27th inst.; 18 3|8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|4 27th instant; 18 7|16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 1|4 27th instant; 36 3|8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 7|16 per cent. 27th instant; 7|16 per cent. 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent. 27th instant; 3|4 per cent. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

INDORE, July 29.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co).

Wheat, seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22-23
Wheat Pissi Rs. 19-20
Jawar Rs. 12-13
Barky Rs. 16-17
Tuar Rs. 21
Lintal Rs. 15-16
Maka Rs. 5-7
Moog Rs. 17-20
Tilseed Rs. 30-35
Linseed Rs. 22-23
Cotton seed Rs. 10|8
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 80-89.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 78-82
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10|8
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3|4
Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 45
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 374
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 170
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 118.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 30
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 16
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd 13
Binod Mills Ltd. 125
Hukumchand Juit Ltd 17|12
Bank of Indore Ltd 20
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 32|4
Silver 56.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 29.

October	68 1/8d
December	70 1/2d
March	71 7/8d.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Buying In A Quiet Session

PRICES FLUCTUATE WITHIN A NARROW RANGE

Bombay, July 31.

To-day being the last day for squarring up open business, there was a fair amount of budly business in the Share Bazaar. Fresh business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was good but outside operators are not inclined to operate at present owing to uncertain political situation.

In view of expectation of the report Tata Steel Shares ruled steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs 787 and improvod to Rs. 790. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 788 but advanced to Rs. 793 on improved demand. Lator on prices ruled quiet Fazal shares opened at Rs. 338 and after advancing to Rs. 340 closed at Rs. 336. Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 56/2 closed at Rs. 55-12. Andhra shares opened steady at Rs. 1456 but closed quiet at Rs. 1452. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 386 and improved to Rs. 391 but later on declined to Rs. 386.

At the moment is passing through uncertain factors and unless the situation improves there is no room for any big price movement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay. July 31.

Bom. Dyeing 787 90 93 90
Century 235 32 35 33
Central India 327 26 28 27 26
Colaba 92
Fazalbhoy 338 36 40 37
Kohinoor 164 65 63
New Great 167 65 67 66
Pearl 233 35 32
Simplex 83 84
Swadeshi 258 56 58 56
Bundi 25-6
I. Cement 282 87 85
T. Steel Dfd 216 19 18
T. Steel Ord. 55-12 55-10 56-2 55-10
B Steam 282
B. Burma 386 91 85
Tata Hydro 158 159-1
Andhra 1456 1452 58 52
Tram. Ord. 137

Bombay, July 31.

Ahmedabad Advance	338/12
Bombay Dyeing	787/8
Century	232/8
Central India	325/10
Colaba Land	93/12
Crescent	60
Dawn	448-12
Ebrahim Pabaney	116/4
Fialny	105
Fazulbhoy	336/14
Gokak	123/2
Hindustan	1905
Indian Mfg.	1725-6
Indian Bleaching	190
Indore Malwa	362/12
Kastoorchand	6
Khatau	78/12
Kohinoor	163-2
Lakshmi	862-8
Morarjee	490
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	163/2
Oosmanshai Mills	124
Pearl	230
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk.....	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	82/8
Swadeshi	256/14
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1600
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	103/4
Baroda Bank	90
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23/14
Imperial F P	1205
Imperial P P	298/2
Union Bank	4.6 1/2
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	152/8
Andhra Valley Ordy	1452/8
Bombay Tram Ordy	137-8
Broach Electric	12
Karachi Electric	185|0
Surat Electric	167|8
Suburban Electric	132/8
Tata Hydro Ordy.	158/12
Tata Power Ordy.	1027/8
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	25/10
Gwalior Cement	76/4
Indian Cement	288/12
Katni Ordy.	287/8
Katni Cement Def.	1060
Allahabad Cement	276
Okha Cement	116|4
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15
Shahabad Cement	276/14
Shivrajpore	19
United Cements	61/8
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215
Bombay Steam Pref.	267|8
Bombay Tram Pref.	76
Central India Pref.	498|12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Katni 2nd Pref.	132|8
Punjab Cement Pref.	14|1
Tata Hydro Pref.	122|8
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	160|10
Tata 2nd Pref.	90/8
Tata Power Pref.	128|7/8
Vishnu Pref.	632|8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	106|2
6 1|2 p c Bombay Tel. Dep.	56|4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96|10
6 p c Tata Hydro Deb	108|4
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	802|8
Amritar Psatti Old	112
Central Provinces	80
Dhond Baramati	80|8
Guzerat	58|4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80
Larkhana	81|8
Larkhana	81|8
Mandra Bhon	75
Mymensingh Rebate	82|8
Mymensingh Gtd.	82
Pachora Jamner	61
Sara Sirajgunj	81
Sialkot Narowal	92
Sind Light	50|10
Tapty Valley	705
Upper Sind Light	87
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	191/4
Br. Burma Petrol	2.15 1/2
Bombay Burma Old	386/4
Bombay Burma New	132/8
Bombay Steamer	281/14
Bombay Telephone	85/8
Belapur Sugar	188/12
Indian Radio Ordy.	476/4
Indian Rado Def.	478/2
Indian Mercantile	42|4
McKenzies	59
New India Assurance	25/4
Jupiter Insurance	11|4
Oriental Insurance	301|0
Vulvan Insurance	8
Port Canning	660
Scindia Steam	12
Tata Construction	62/8
Tata I and S Ordy	55/12
Tata Def	218|12

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF PIECEGOODS AND YARNS

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following quotations for the week dated July 28:—

GREY UNBLEACHED—	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 11 0
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 9
Shirtings	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 9
Drills	0 8 9
T. Cloths	0 10 3
Domestics	0 9 9
Domestics	0 10 3
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
WHITE BLEACHED—	per piece
Longcloth	Not quoted
Striped Shirting	3 2 0
Twills	Not quoted
DYED GOODS—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	Not quoted
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted
FANCY GOODS—	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 13 0
Susi Check	Not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
„ „	5 8 0
Striped Drills	2 13 0
Kashmere Cloth	2 10 0
Towels	Not quoted
YARN—	Per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted
6-1|2 All Waste	Not quoted
8-1|2s	0 5 6
10-1|2s	0 5 9
12-1|2s	0 6 0
16s.	0 6 6
20s.	0 7 3
24s.	0 9 3
32s.	0 10 0
40s	0 12 3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

RE: EXCURSION SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO KASHMIR AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST AND PILGRIMAGE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The above SPECIAL TRAIN will now leave BOMBAY CENTRAL on or about the 15TH AUGUST, 1933, instead of on the 1st preceding as previously notified, provided sufficient passengers are booked.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED TO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS FROM THE NEAREST STATION IMMEDIATELY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

FULL TEXT OF GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO GOVT.

Immovable Property Of Ashram Offered

In Case Of Non-Acceptance Crop, Buildings And Lands Will Be Abandoned

Writing to the Government of Bombay offering the immoveable property of the Sabarmati Ashram, Gandhiji says:—

"I suggest that Government take possession of the lands, buildings and crops and do what they like with them. All therefore, I wish is that, beneficial use be made of land, buildings, and valuable trees and crops instead of their being allowed to run to waste, as I see has been done in many cases.—

An Associated Press message received as we go to the Press states that movable property of the Ashram including a huge library is being removed.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The following correspondence between Gandhiji and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Home Department has been released to the press.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Home Department) Poona:—

Dear Sir,

My first constructive act on returning to India in 1915 was to found a satyagraha ashram for the purpose of serving truth. The inmates are under vows of Truth, Ahimsa, Celibacy, Control of the Palate, Poverty, Fearlessness, removal of untouchability Swadeshi with Khadi as centre and equal respect for all religious and bread labour.

ACTIVITIES OF ASHRAM

The present site for the Ashram was bought in 1916. It conducts to-day certain activities mostly through the labour of the inmates but it does not need to supplement that labour with ordinary paid labour. Its principal activities are khadi production as a village industry without the aid of power driven machinery, dairy, agriculture, scientific scavenging and ordinary education.

INMATES AT PRESENT

The ashram has 107 inmates at present (men 42 women 31 boys 12 and girls 22). This number excludes those who are in prison and those otherwise engaged outside. Upto now it has trained nearly 1000 persons in manufacturing khadi. Most of these so far as my knowledge goes are doing useful constructive work and earning honest livelihood. The ashram is registered. Trust funds at its disposal are earmarked whilst the aim has been to make every department self-supporting. It has hithrto been obliged to receive donations from friends to meet all obligations.

ITS PROPERTY

Experience has shown that so long as it remains predominantly of educational service (using the term in its widest sense) and not only charges no fees but actually feeds and clothes learners it cannot be wholly self-supporting. The Ashram own immovable property estimated at over Rs. 3,60,000 and movable including cash estimated at over Rs. 3,00,0000.

The Ashram takes no part in politics so-called.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

After enumerating a series of complaints against the Government on the ground of measures which it has taken against civil resisters, he says that he quite clearly sees that the vast constructive programme of the Ashram cannot be carried on with safety unless the Ashram entirely ceases to have anything to do with the campaign, but to accept such position would be to deny its creed. He indicates that in the struggle which he considers is bound to be prolonged the greatest measure of sacrifice is to be expected of himself, he therefore offers that which is nearest and dearest to him. All the inmates of the Ashram, he adds, have unanimously agreed to give up their present activities.

ANTICIPATING INEVITABLE

"It may be superfluous to mention that the Ashram has for the past two years refused to pay revenue dues and consequently goods of considerable value have been seized and sold in respect of them. I make no complaint of procedure but it cannot be a matter of pleasure or profit to carry on the great institution in such precarious circumstances. I fully realise that whether State is just or unjust and whether it is under popular or foreign control, a citizen's possessions may at any time be forcibly taken away from him by State if he comes in conflict with it. In the circumstances it seems to me to be simple prudence to anticipate the inevitable, but whilst it has been decided to break up the Ashram we want everything to be used for public purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

Therefore unless Government for any reason desire to take charge of any or all of movables including cash, I propose to hand them over to those friends who will take them and use them for public benefit.

Thus, khadi stock and contents of workshop and weaving sheds will be handed over to the Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh, cows and other cattle will be handed over to the All India Spinners Association on whose behalf that activity has been carried on, cows and other cattle will be handed to representatives of "Goseva Sangh" on whose behalf the dairy has been conducted libraries will be handed probably to an institution that will take care of it, monies and articles belonging to various parties will be returned to them or kept for them by friends who will care to take charge of them.

OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

There remain lands buildings and crops. I suggest that Government take possession of these and do what they like with them. I would gladly have handed these also to friends but I cannot be party to their paying revenue dues and naturally I may not hand them to fellow resisters. All therefore, I wish is that beneficial use be made of land, buildings, and valuable trees and crops instead of their being allowed to run to waste as I see has been done in many cases. There is a plot of land with buildings occupied by Harijan families. They have hitherto paid no rent. I have no desire to invite them to take part in civil resistance. They will now pay nominal rent of one rupee per year to the trustees of the Ashram and be responsible for revenue due on that portion.

If for any reason Government decline to take possession of the property mentioned, the Ashram will still be vacated by the inmates as soon as may be after 31st instant unless the date is anticipated by Government. I request a telegraphic reply to this letter at least in so far as Government's wishes regarding the movables are concerned so as to enable me to remove them in due time if I am to remove them at all."

I am,
Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI
A. P.

STORM HAVOC AT PIRNA

Three Killed & 20 Injured In Saxony Town

BERLIN, July 30.

Four persons were killed and twenty injured in a thunderstorm over Pirna, a city on the left bank of the Elbe in Saxony.

Three were killed by falling slates and the fourth by lightning. Factory chimneys collapsed under the violence of storm and telephone and telegraph wires and roofs of houses were torn down.

Hundreds of windows were smashed while streets in Pirna within 15 minutes were transformed into rivers.—Reuter.

RUMOUR OF BAPU'S ARREST

Crowds Rush For Darshan At Ashram & Bungalow

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

There has been a continuous flow of public since this morning for Bapu's darshan at Seth Ranchhodbhai's bungalow and the Ashram.

Mahatmaji's new programme has created a great sensation in the city and inquiries are being made even from villages in the matter.

A strong rumour of Bapu's arrest to-night prevails throughout the city.

According to the programme Gandhiji will start to-morrow morning exactly at 6 a.m. from the Ashrab with his followers, prominent among them being Mahadeo Desai, Valjibhai Desai, Naradas Gandhi, Narayan Khare, Kasturba Gandhi, Manibhen, Narhari Parikh, Durgabhen and Kamala Dadpe.

The whole Ashram is expected to be vacated before to-morrow morning. Library books and other things are being removed.

GANDHIJI OBSERVES WEEKLY SILENCE

Gives Written Instructions To Inmates Till Late At Night

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Gandhiji passed practically the whole day in his Ashram giving final instructions to the inmates and stayed there till late at night.

After prayers as he is observing his weekly silence, he had to write his instructions. A.P.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ FOR AHMEDABAD

Anxious About Gandhiji's Health

(From Our Correspondent).

WARDHA, July 31.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj has left for Ahmedabad.

Referring to the object of his visit; Sethji said, he was anxious about Gandhiji's health and so he thought, a visit would allay much of his anxiety.

After a stay for a couple of days, Sjt. Bajaj will return to Wardha.

To meet the Hon'ble Lt. Col. C T C Plowden, C.I.E, British President in Mysore, Diwan Bahadur M N Krishna Rao, Officiating Dewan of Mysore gave an 'At Home' party on Friday at Jaya Mahal, Bangalore, where over a hundred guests spent a very pleasant evening.

PLIGHT OF BOY POLITICAL

Father Alleges Flogging In Jail

WHY RELEASED PREMATURELY?

Request To Jail Official For Interview Not Granted?

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 28.

A Shikarpuri boy political prisoner, named Parso Dwarkadas, sentenced in September 1932 to 13½ months' rigorous imprisonment was recently released three months before the expiry of the sentence when he was in a serious condition of health. The father of the boy, in a letter to the press, makes a number of allegations against the jail Officials of Hyderabad (Sind) Central prison to whom he has written letters but he has failed so far to get any reply.

The facts given by the father are the following:

FATHER'S LETTER TO JAIL OFFICIAL

Parso was arrested at Shikarpur in August 1932 on a charge of breaking the seals of the office of the Shikarpur Congress Commttee which had been seized under the Ordinance and was being guarded by the police. He was eventually removed to Sukkur Jail and tried there on charges of house-breaking, etc., and sentenced to 13½ months' rigorous imprisonment and was transferred to Hyderabad Central prison.

The father wrote to the Hyderabad Jail Officials for permission to interview his son, but throughout the period his son was in jail on one or other pretext the dates were changed and he was not granted the solicited interview.

ALLEGGED FLOGGING

In the last letter received by the father from the Jail officials he was told to come to the Jail on 19th July to interview his son. But to the father's surprise the boy, Parso, was brought to his father's house suddenly on 4th June in a rather serious state of health, having been punished with flogging (20 stripes) two days previously. The father says that he had written to the Hyderabad Jail Officials to give him fullest particulars as to why his son had been flogged, what was the certificate of the doctor before the law was flogged and the exact reason for his son's premature release from Jail.

C. P. MINISTRY RESIGNS

Sequel To Tabling Of No-Confidence Motions

EXCISE MINISTER EXPLAINS

Reconstruction Necessary: Hence, Resolutions Unmoved

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 31.

Both Hon. Doctor Punjabrao Deshmukh, Education Minister and Rai Bahadur Gajadhar-Prasad Jaiswal, Excise Minister, Central Provinces tendered their resignations this morning in view of the no-confidence motions tabled against them.

The new ministry will be formed after the council session.

Dr. Punjabrao has been expelled from the membership of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress Committee this morning.

MOTIONS UNMOVED

After the question time, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Gajadhar made a statement on behalf of himself and the Education Minister Deshmukh to the effect that the situation now arisen in the Dmocratic party appeared to make the reconstruction of the ministry necessary. In the circumstances, they had submitted their resignations to His Excellency the Governor.

The no-confidence motions which were tabled against them were in consequence unmoved.

KARACHI DELUGE

City Fathers Request Govt. To Raise Loan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 28.

In consequence of the havoc caused by last week's deluge in Karachi, our City fathers have ultimately became alive to the situation and at night's general board meeting of the Corporation sanctioned the sending of an application to the Government of Bombay for raising a loan of Rs. 650000 for undertaking a scheme for additional drainage and improved water supply.

MR. MEHTA AGREES TO BE RE-ELECTED

Karachi Mayoralty: Resolution Will Be Moved On Thursday's General Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 28.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, who resigned last week the mayoralty of Karachi, after occupying the Chair continuously for a period of eleven years, was at length prevailed upon yesterday to agree to being re-elected as Mayor as the result of a heart to heart talk with a deputation of 15 Councillors representing all parties in the House which waited on him in order to convince him that he continued to enjoy the confidence of all the parties in the House.

OBJECTION TO MR. MODY'S APPOINTMENT.

Prior to receiving the deputation, Mr. Jamshed, in a letter addressed to each Councillor individually, had made it perfectly clear that the main reason which had compelled him to tender his resignation of the Presidentship of the Corporation last week was the appointment of Mr. N.J. Mody, Land Manager, as Engineer whom he honestly considered to be quite incompetent for the post. He pointed out in his letter that in the very near future the Karachi Municipality would have to undertake very costly engineering works for which the Corporation ought to go in for a highly paid Engineer and such an able gentleman that his schemes and estimates could be always relied upon.

At last night's special general meeting of the Corporation it transpired that a regular motion to re-elect Mr. J. Mehta as President, will be moved at next Thursday's special general meeting.

It is not yet known as to whether Mr. Mody will remain as Engineer or will be made to revert to the Land Manager's post.

FINANCES OF TRAVANCORE

Over Rs. 96 Lakhs Balance Expected At End Of Next Year

TRIVANDRUM, July 31.

Introducing the budget of Travancore State for the year 1109 M. E. (August 16, 1933 to August 14, 1934), in the joint sitting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, the Financial Secretary pointed out that that was the first budget presented before both the Chambers of the Legislature, constituted under last year's constitutional Reforms.

ESTIMATES FOR 1109.

The budgeted revenue for next year was Rs. 230.04 lakhs as against the current year's anticipated revenue of Rs. 232.88 lakhs so that their forecast for the ensuing year was Rs. 2.84 lakhs less. This decrease, the Finance Secretary said, was only apparent.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

"Our assets and liabilities at the end of next year are expected to be Rs. 374.47 lakhs and Rs. 278.35 lakhs respectively. The Government account which stood at Rs. 122.84 lakhs at the close of 1107 is expected to be reduced to Rs. 113.70 lakhs at the close of the current year on account of the expenditure on capital works. As Government propose to incur a capital expenditure of Rs. 19.37 lakhs during the next year, the net deficit is estimated at Rs. 17.58 lakhs. The Government Account is therefore expected to close with a balance of Rs. 96.12 lakhs. The cash balance of the State which stood at Rs. 57.55 lakhs at the beginning of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 44.52 lakhs at the close of the current year and at Rs. 44.57 lakhs at the close of the ensuing year."—A. P.

NATIONAL GUARD'S FIRM STAND

Refuse To Return Guns To Police Officers Ex-Ministers & Members

DUBLIN, July 31.

Homes of ex-ministers and prominent members of the newly formed National Guard led by General O'Duffy were visited by detectives, who [illegible] order signed by the Chief Superintendent Dunleavy revoking firearms licenses and requesting the immediate return of guns.

In several cases the order was met with refusal and police officers departed without success.—Reuter.

WHITE PAPER HONESTY

Tory Press Tribute To Hoare's Evidence

LONDON, July 31.

A warm tribute to Sir S. Hoare's nine days evidence before the Select Committee is paid by the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article which says that he displayed a grasp of enormously complicated details of the Indian administration and the government that would have been notable had he spent a lifetime in India. His mode of frankly facing every difficulty and recognising these difficulties to be real has given a firmer basis to the formation of public opinion both British and Indian.

The Evidence of Sir S. Hoare has emphasised the complete honesty of the White Paper proposals.—Reuter Special.

MATTERN COMPLETES ROUND-WORLD FLIGHT

NEW YORK, July 31.

Aviator Mattern has arrived having completed his round-the-world-flight in the Canadian aeroplane.—Reuter.

CONSTABLE ACQUITTED OF FORGERY CHARGE

Magistrate On Striking Similarity Of Names And Story Of Cheques—Discharge Ordered

Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay ordered the discharge of Mahomed Isaq, a Police Constable of the Bombay City Police, who was charged with forgery and cheating. The Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to establish a "prima facie" case against the accused.

On a complaint lodged by the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona that a cheque for Rs. 505 drawn by him on the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, in favour of a contractor Mahomed Isaq Shaik Yusuf had been cashed by some person who has forged the signature of the payee, the C.I.D. arrested the accused on June 22.

The case for the prosecution was that Mahomed Isaq Shaik Yusuf was a Motor Launch Contractor who had supplied to the Station Transport Officer, Colaba, several motor launches in March last. The bill of the Contractor was submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, who had issued a cheque for Rs. 505 in full settlement of the account. The cheque was enclosed in an envelope.

HIS GRIEVANCE.

The accused received information on the night of April 2 that a letter addressed to him was lying at the Police Station. The accused, was attached to the Harbour Patrol Service, during the War and was paid Rs. 144 as bonus for the services rendered by him. The accused felt aggrieved that he should have received so paltry a sum and made repeated applications to the authorities in London and India to increase the amount. He was informed that his case was receiving attention. When the accused was informed a letter was received and awaiting him at the Police Station, the accused presumed it to be the letter he was awaiting in reply to his applications.

OBTAINED DELIVERY OF LETTER.

The accused went to the Police Station and obtained delivery of the letter. On opening it he found it contained a cheque for Rs. 505 and a receipt to be signed. The accused signed that this amount was in final settlement of his claim for war services.

On April 5 the accused left Bombay and went to his native place at Ratnagiri.

The contractor not having received payment sent a reminder to the Controller of Accounts at Poona. On inquiries made it was discovered that the cheque for Rs. 505 had been cashed by the accused. A complaint of forgery and cheating was then lodged against the accused.

The accused pleaded that he had honestly believed that the cheque was intended for him and that he had made a mistake in endorsing it in the manner he had done.

ACTED IN 'BONAFIDE' MANNER

The Magistrate in passing orders observed that the case was not free from reasonable doubt as the names bore a striking similarity. Moreover the accused was expecting a reply to his applications to give him a larger bonus. The accused had acted in a bona-fide manner in going to the bank in his uniform and had also added his number to the endorsement on the cheque.

The Magistrate therefore held that a prima facie case had not been established against the accused to be sent to the criminal sessions of the High Court and therefore ordered the accused to be discharged.

Mr. J. A. D'Cunha appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. Franklin D'Souza defended the accused.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.